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**

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Established 1887



French shrimp boat 'Caprice des Temps' seized yesterday in Marseilles harbor.

935 Pounds of Heroin Seized Aboard Trawler in Marseilles

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—French customs agents in Marseilles today seized 935 pounds of pure heroin—described as the largest seizure ever made and valued at more than \$100 million in street sales. The drugs were found hidden in the cement ballast of a shrimp trawler.

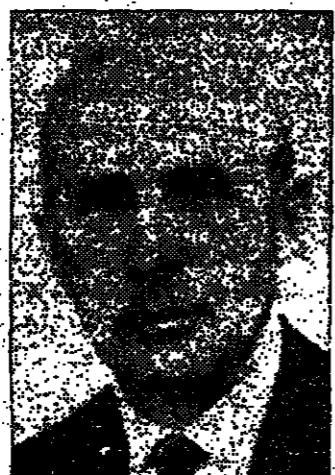
French and U.S. drug officials were delighted with the haul, which represented half the heroin seized in both countries in the last year.

The chief-Marseilles customs official, Jean Garnier, said the trawler carrying the heroin had made transatlantic crossings to Miami in both 1970 and 1971 and was apparently bound for the same port when it was boarded in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

He said the 60-ton Caprice des Temps had been under discreet surveillance since it first put into the Riviera port of Villefranche-sur-Mer six months ago.

Registered in the French Caribbean island of Guadalupe, the boat had aroused suspicion as much because of its recent expensive refitting as because of its skipper, Marcel Boucan.

A 57-year-old former cigarette smuggler, Boucan almost escaped last night when he slipped over the side of the ship at Marseilles and swam into the



Marcel Boucan, captain of the 'Caprice des Temps'

Even on Divergent Sections

Close Bargaining Seen on U.S.-China Paper

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—The statements on Taiwan, Vietnam and other sensitive issues in last week's communiqué released by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai, although presented as divergent declarations by each side, had actually been subjected to some intensive negotiation between them, an administration official said yesterday.

The Boston Globe and the Miami Herald both identified the government spokesman as Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security affairs.

This disclosure suggests that the Chinese leaders were quite far at least further than ever before to assure the President that they do not intend to use force in what they call the "liberation" of Taiwan. It also suggests that in urging a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question, the

Administration officials have refused to talk about either the tone or the content of the 15 hours of conversation between the President and the premier. But they have offered explanations and interpretations of the public communiqué in briefings of congressional leaders and foreign diplomats and in discussions with newsmen—all of which offer at least a few hints of the talks themselves.

Administration Effort

The emphasis in administration communiques so far has been on an effort to prove that the United States yielded nothing essential on the issue of Taiwan.

But the communiqué did go further, at least rhetorically, than any previous American document in promising eventual withdrawal from Taiwan. Now that it is known that the Chinese let pass the finding of a "prospect" of peaceful settlement, it is clear that they, too, went beyond previous positions.

The Chinese leaders have always been sensitive about a direct renunciation of force in the Taiwan dispute. They regard the island as a province of China and any dispute over it as an "internal affair." They have been quite willing—and were again last week—to reject force or the threat of force in "international" disputes but were careful to place that statement distinctly apart from any discussion of Taiwan.

On Sunday night, a launch attempt was called off by a combination of high-altitude winds and a power failure.

United States encouraged the belief that it would do nothing to obstruct political contacts between Peking and Taipei.

An eventual peaceful settlement was described in the communiqué as a "prospect" and it is now conceded here that President Nixon had good reason—and Mr. Chou's consent—for using that word. It is with that prospect in mind that Mr. Nixon then pledged as his "ultimate objective" the withdrawal of all American forces and military installations from Taiwan.

Customs officials said that they had used two launches to follow the trawler out of the harbor at Villefranche-sur-Mer Tuesday evening, and intervened hours later when the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

the writing of the communiqué, it is now believed that every part of the document was to some degree adjusted to obtain the acquiescence of the other side.

The communiqué statements clearly advertised as a joint position or viewpoint were negotiated in the customary fashion until each side was absolutely satisfied.

The sizable portions of the communiqué that were labeled as only the view of one side or the other were subject to the final editorial control of that side. But the divergent statements on Taiwan, among others, were extensively

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

She said that in the past, U.S. leaders had told India that they wanted friendship with India but were hampered because India championed the cause of China and advocated peace in Vietnam.

"But these leaders have now suddenly become close friends of China and begun admiring everything Chinese," she said.

Kreisky in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, March 2 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today for talks with Luxembourg leaders on the last but one lap of a tour of Common Market countries and Britain. Italy still remains on his itinerary.

Move Adds to Cyprus Tension

Synod Asks Makarios to Quit Presidency

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 2 (AP)—The Holy Synod of the Cyprus Orthodox Church today demanded the resignation of Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios from his political post.

An official communiqué said that Archbishop Makarios would reply to the demand after studying it.

Observers believe that the synod's move has increased the possibility of a civil war among the half million Greek Cypriots. The synod's decision appeared to be linked to the dispute between Archbishop Makarios and the regime in Athens.

The demand for the archbishop's resignation came from all three of the island's four Greek Orthodox bishops. Archbishop Makarios is the fourth prelate on the island. Observers believe that there is bound to be a strong popular reaction in support of Archbishop Makarios.

Immediately after the synod's announcement, the powerful right-wing Farmers Union rallied to his support.

"You shall not resign," a union proclamation said. The proclamation called for a mass rally in

Paphos district to appeal to local Bishop Gennadios not to take a stand against Archbishop Makarios during the synod meeting.

The priests were joined by the three members of Parliament of the Paphos district who handed Bishop Gennadios a memorandum asking him to comply with the wishes of the people of Paphos and not to oppose Archbishop Makarios.

When the white-bearded bishop turned down the request, there were shouts from the assembled priests, "You shall never return to Paphos; we shall not allow it."

The Holy Synod was convened to consider the crisis between Archbishop Makarios and the ruling colonels in Athens.

Two weeks ago, the Greek regime sent Archbishop Makarios an ultimatum demanding that he should, in effect, become their puppet. Sources close to the archbishop said that he rejected the Greek demands as humiliating, although he has not yet replied officially.

The ultimatum demanded the surrender of a large quantity of Czech weapons, secretly imported

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

support of the archbishop to be staged in Nicosia tomorrow.

As the three bishops convened in Nicosia, there were shouts of "traitors" and "Judas" by about 40 priests.

The priests had traveled from their remote villages in the

Associated Press
IRISH STREET—British soldier in Londonderry amid wreckage of taxi cab that exploded Wednesday damaging every building in the street and injuring 43 persons.

After Inquiry on Ulster Prisoners

Heath Bars Tough Interrogations

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today ordered British troops to stop using tough interrogation methods on suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

The decision means an end to the use of hooding, deprivation of sleep, restricted diet and forcing detainees to stand for hours spread-eagled against a wall.

Mr. Heath's announcement followed publication of a government report urging stricter controls over the interrogation of suspects.

The report, by a three-man panel, said the techniques investigated were not morally justifiable.

Mr. Heath told the House of Commons the government accepted the report after having reviewed the whole matter "with great care and with particular reference to any future operations."

His announcement was welcomed by Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson, who called it "a wise decision."

Mr. Heath came under fire from Frank MacManus, a Roman Catholic lawmaker representing Fermanagh and County Tyrone, in Ulster.

"No welcome whatever will be forthcoming from the people whom I represent for the fact that the government has now been shamed into discontinuing barbaric practices," Mr. MacManus said.

Clearly angered, Mr. Heath snapped back: "I completely repudiate what you have said. If you claim to speak for your constituents, perhaps you will prevail upon them to abandon the barbaric practice of the IRA in murdering helpless individuals sitting by their own fireside."

Today's inquiry report came from a panel headed by former Lord Chief Justice Parker. The report said the controversial interrogation methods should be used only when "vitally" necessary to obtain information.

The inquiry came after an earlier government investigation, which accused interrogators of physically ill-treating IRA suspects, but absolved them of brutality and torture charges.

The dissenting member in today's report was Lord Gardiner, who was Lord Chancellor from 1964 to 1970. He said, "I do not believe that, whether in peace-time or even in war against a ruthless enemy, such procedures are morally justifiable."

On the southern border, at Newry, British troops today detonated 300 pounds of gelignite

found in a car left outside a service station. They had first cleared the area of people for several hundred yards around the car. The blast, called the largest ever in the province, ruined the filling station and damaged a house 250 yards away. Previously, the largest bomb to have exploded in the province was a 200-pound gelignite device which killed two British soldiers last month.

Blasts Hurt None

No one was hurt in today's explosions, the army said.

In other developments today:

• Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice of England, conducting an inquiry at Coleraine into Londonderry's "bloody Sunday," was told by a scientist that of the 33 civilians slain in the Bogside district that day, six had fired weapons, according to paraffin tests. The tests were inconclusive on two of the dead and negative on the five others, the government scientist, Dr. John Martin, testified.

All 12 were killed by bullets of the NATO type used by British troops, he said.

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U.K. Army Must Stay In Ulster, Lynch Says

Disagrees With Kennedy's Stand

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN, March 2 (UPI)—Premier Jack Lynch today criticized Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's call for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Lynch said that the soldiers must remain to protect both Catholics and Protestants in strife-ridden Ulster. As for the Democratic senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lynch said:

"I don't think he understands the situation as fully as we do."

"It requires some period of time before the soldiers can be pulled out," the premier said. For a while, he stated, the troops should remain "to dampen down and reconcile feelings in the two communities."

Responsible officials here and in Britain fear that withdrawing the soldiers now would lead to an Ulster civil war, one in which the half-million Catholics would likely lose more lives than the million Protestants.

A disaster on this order would compel the Irish Republic to intervene and the nightmare scenario could end in a war with Britain.

Lower Profile

The Irish premier did, however, urge Britain's 13,000 soldiers in Ulster to adopt a lower profile as a means of reducing tensions. In areas heavily populated by Catholics—he mentioned Londonderry and the Falls Road section in Belfast—the soldiers should, Mr. Lynch said, go back to their barracks and abandon patrolling.

"They are a provocation," the premier said. "Unfortunately, some of the orders they carry out have alienated the Catholic population."

This was a reference to the 4 a.m. searches the soldiers make in Catholic homes, usually kicking down the door to gain entrance and ripping up floors and walls in their search for weapons.

A withdrawal to the barracks in sensitive areas, Mr. Lynch said, "would give people an opportunity to settle down. There would be less frequent gun battles."

Quarreling with a Kennedy is not normally regarded as good politics here. In the Dail or Irish parliament, a flag of the "Fighting 9th" Regiment, a flag donated by the late President John F. Kennedy, hangs on the ground floor, alongside the declaration of the 1916 Easter rebels against Britain. The American Embassy's ground floor is decorated with a large bust of John F. Kennedy. Brother Edward, however, is not held in anything like the same esteem.

Along with everyone else here, Mr. Lynch is waiting for the long-expected political initiative from British Prime Minister Edward Heath to provide at least an interim solution of the tangled Ulster problem. The betting now

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	5 P.
Belgium	20 K.	Morocco	1,000
Denmark	20 K.	Norway	2 P.
Eire (inc. taxi)	9 P.	Portugal	3 N.K.Y.
France	1 P.	Romania	100
Iceland	1 P.	Spain	18 P.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1,750 S.K.Y.
India	1 P.	Switzerland	1,200 S.P.
Italy	12 Lire	U.S. Military	52,200
Israel	12 Lire	Vietnam	6 D.

Patah, the Palestinian guerrilla group, reported Israeli planes attempted at 7 p.m. to penetrate the air space over our bases in Latakia," according to United Press International.

"They were confronted by our anti-aircraft guns as well as Syrian ground fire, and forced to flee," the spokesman added.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said there would be no comment on Syria's claim that Israeli planes were driven off while flying over the Latakia area, United Press International reported.

This was the second reported air exchange between Syria and Israel in 24 hours, and was the deepest reported penetration by Israeli aircraft over Syria in more than two years.

In January, 1970, U.S.-made Phantoms and Skyhawks of the Israeli Air Force broke the sound barrier over the capital, Damascus, and several other Syrian cities in retaliation for a similar action over Haifa, in northern Israel, by a Syrian MiG-21.

Yesterday, Syrian Soviet-made MiGs raided Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan Heights in retaliation for an Israeli air and artillery attack into Syrian territory.

The Israeli air strike was against guerrilla bases near

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sir Alec Calls In Turk Envoy On Boy, 14, Jailed for Drugs

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—The Foreign Office disclosed today that the British government has intervened in the case of a 14-year-old British schoolboy, Timothy Davy, who has been sentenced six years in Turkey on charges of conspiring to sell hashish.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Hamilton last night summoned Turkey's Ambassador to London, Zeki Kuneralp, and expressed the concern of the British government over the sentence.

A Foreign Office spokesman, announcing at the daily news conference, said: "We understand that an appeal will be lodged against the sentence and our immediate concern is that the process of appeal be conducted as quickly as possible. We shall keep in close touch with the Turkish authorities here and in Ankara."

The intervention of the Foreign Office was both swift and unusual. Sir Alec had flown in from an official visit to Spain only a few hours earlier.

In his meeting with the Turk-

Syria Claims It Drove Off Israeli Planes

(Continued from Page 1)
Derat, close to the border with Jordan, while Israeli guns shelled three Syrian villages near the cease-fire line.

The purpose of today's reported exercise by the Israeli planes was not known. Observers believe the Israelis may have been on a reconnaissance mission over Latakia, the main Syrian port on the Mediterranean, or were trying to score a psychological point to undermine Syrian morale.

In Lebanon, meanwhile, Premier Saeb Salam today refused to comment on news reports that Israel had served a new written warning on the government here threatening fresh reprisals if guerrilla activity from Lebanon did not cease.

The Israelis had reported that rockets were fired into an Israeli settlement across the border from Lebanon 24 hours after Israeli forces evacuated southeast Lebanon after the four-day punitive incursion earlier in the week.

News of the reported Israeli warning coincided with measures by the Lebanese Army to curb guerrilla activity.

The army, which has now moved into the southern border area that had been under guerrilla control, yesterday barred Palestinian reinforcements.

Guerrilla convoys from other parts of Lebanon were stopped by army checkpoints and turned back.

Informed sources said contacts are under way here between the authorities and guerrilla representatives to discuss the matter. The 13-man Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, comprising representatives from all guerrilla groups, met under its chairman, Yasir Arafat, until late last night to consider what newsmen close to the guerrillas have described as "the new situation" in Lebanon.

Observation Posts

BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI).—Israeli forces have established new observation posts within Lebanese territory, witnesses who visited southeastern Lebanon said today.

Arab newsmen said the positions—set up during Israel's recent four-day offensive—were situated on high land close to the border overlooking Babbariyeh village, in the southeast Arkoub region, formerly occupied by Palestinian guerrillas.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	12	54	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain
ANRAGA	8	42	Rain
ATLANTIC	10	52	Cloudy
BEBETO	19	66	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Very cloudy
BERLIN	3	37	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	1	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Rain
CAIRO	12	54	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	39	Partly cloudy
COLOGNE	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	52	Sunny
DUBLIN	7	51	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	51	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	5	41	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	52	Sunny
GENEVA	7	52	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	-1	52	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	63	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	52	Very cloudy
LISBON	11	63	Partly cloudy
LONDONDERRY	8	46	Partly cloudy
MADRID	12	52	Cloudy
MILAN	12	52	Snow
MONTRÉAL	-12	52	Cloudy
MOSCOW	3	51	Cloudy
NEW YORK	19	52	Cloudy
NICE	12	53	Partly cloudy
OSLO	9	52	Partly cloudy
PARIS	4	39	Rain
PRAGUE	13	52	Partly cloudy
ROME	5	43	Overcast
SOFIA	15	52	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	22	52	Partly cloudy
TAIPEI	14	57	Cloudy
TUNIS	12	52	Partly cloudy
VENICE	12	52	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	6	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	51	Partly cloudy
MURKIN	3	41	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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Lindsay Favors United Ireland

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—Major John V. Lindsay said yesterday that he would march in the St. Patrick's Day parade on March 17 wearing a black armband for the 13 Irishmen killed in Londonderry by British soldiers.

The police did not give the destination of the hatchet. It was valued at \$1 million, computed on the basis of how much it would bring on the open market.

3 Held at Kennedy

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—The police have arrested three persons believed to have helped smuggle at least 25 tons of marijuana through Kennedy

If these two steps are taken, it is said here, the way will be opened for a dialogue between political leaders of the two communities.

IRA Donations Disliked

Mr. Lynch made clear his view that Irish-Americans giving money to buy guns for the IRA are doing their ancestors' home a deep disservice.

"Contributing money in this fashion," he said, "contributes more to disunity in Ireland than to unity because the acts of the IRA are divisive."

"The vast majority of the people in the republic disagree thoroughly with the actions of the IRA," Mr. Lynch declared. "But the vast majority aspire to what the IRA wants, a unified Ireland. Therefore, there is some sympathy for the ideals of the IRA, not their methods."

Here in Dublin, IRA officials openly boast that they are recycling large sums of money from the United States.

Mr. Lynch himself thinks that the unification of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic can be achieved only slowly, that it might take as long as 20 years.

Some political observers here have questioned his sincerity on this goal, wondering if he does not fear that he would lose power in a unified state.

He firmly denies any such ambivalence. "I would be prepared to get out of public life if we could achieve reunification by it," he said.

Slight Mishap at Orly

PARIS, March 2 (Reuters).—A Caravelle jet of the French internal airline Air-Inter was slightly damaged when its nose wheel plowed into soft earth near a fog-shrouded strip at Orly airport today. No one was hurt. The fog lifted later after some disruption of schedules.

Synod Wants Makarios to Quit Politics Decision by 3 Bishops Increases War Peril

(Continued from Page 1)
by Archbishop Makarios, to the UN peace force. Archbishop Makarios reportedly got the arms to defend himself against his rival Gen. George Grivas.

Athens is also demanding that Archbishop Makarios form a government of national unity, to include forces favoring union with Greece and that he agree that the final decision on the settlement of the Cyprus problem rests with the Greek government "as the national center."

The Times of London said: "It may be interesting with another country's justice, but we cannot just stand by and see this happening to a British boy."

The Times of London commented in an editorial: "When all has been said, the concept of this boy embarking on his prison sentence is odious. What is certain is that shutting him up in an adult prison is incapable of doing him good and may do him much harm."

The popular Daily Express, however, showed sympathy for Turkey.

"Feel as sorry as you wish," said columnist Donald Seaman. "But don't blame the Turks, who know what drugs can do to whole families—never mind boys of 14—and are trying to stamp out their end of a huge, terrifying, growing menace operated by unscrupulous men and women all over the world."

"I wish them every success in their anti-drug drive. I applaud their toughness."

935 Pounds of Heroin Seized On a Trawler in Marseilles

(Continued from Page 1)
International Airport since 1968 and have begun to investigate 2,500 ground staff.

U.S. Attorney Robert Morse ordered a grand jury investigation immediately after the arrest yesterday of three Brooklyn residents, including a ground hostess at the airport.

Lynch Backs Troop Use

(Continued from Page 1)
that is Mr. Heath will make his move in the next 10 days or so.

Mr. Lynch said that he hoped Mr. Heath would come up with a "realistic policy towards solving the internment problem and a bold move on the Stormont government."

And they were judged to be much more interested in the declarations of general principle with the United States than some of the more concrete passages affecting Taiwan and other trouble spots.

Mr. Nixon and his aides are saying that an open reaffirmation of the American defense commitment to Taiwan would have been unbearable for the Chinese and was thus left out of the communiqué. But the Chinese knew that the "commitment" would be reaffirmed in separate American statements. They in turn left out any denunciation of the defense treaty with Taiwan from their portion of the communiqué, although they will undoubtedly attack the subsequent U.S. statements.

Nonetheless, the American side offered a statement of its general

hope for Southeast Asia once the conflict diminishes, presumably to interest the Chinese in future international arrangements and to suggest that the withdrawal from Taiwan can be accelerated if tensions in Indochina diminish.

The Chinese statement of support for Hanoi in the communiqué is thought to have been the most moderate possible under the circumstances. On any number of points, therefore, the two delegations were said to have taken the sensibilities of the other into account.

Interest in Envoy

Some interest has been aroused, however, by the news that the new Chinese ambassador to Ottawa—replacing Mr. Huang—will be Han Kuang, formerly ambassador in Warsaw and even before that a participant in the talks with the United States. He was in Peking during preparations for the Nixon visit and, after a week's delay, is due in Canada on March 9.

In other reflections here on the Peking talks, officials are leaving the impression that the discussion of Vietnam was neither very spirited nor promising. The President apparently asked for help in obtaining the release of American prisoners, at least as part of the peace settlement he has proposed, and the premier apparently held to his position that the negotiations must be addressed to Hanoi directly.

They wished by their conduct in China and by their final words to support the direction of Mr. Chou's policy line. And they were particularly struck to find the leaders of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee depart from their past radical stance to welcome the proclamation of agreement in their city.

Very little has been said so far by American participants in the talks about the personalities of Chairman Mao Tse-tung or Mr. Chou. Both are described as vigorous and energetic, despite their advanced ages—70 and 74, respectively.

Mr. Mao is said to have been most interested in general doctrine rather than negotiating details, although he was fully informed during the talks and apparently in full command of his government's policies.

Mr. Chou is described as extraordinarily well briefed on every aspect of every issue and also on all phases of the visit itself. He personally looked into several incidents that were presumed to be embarrassments to his guests and formally apologized for the fact that local officials had gone to the absurd length of placing fake "tourists" in uncharacteristic clothing and activities in the path of the President when he visited the Ming tombs.

These are the same items for which Moscow has withheld payment and, in 10 years, an accumulated deficit of \$35 million has led to a budget crisis.

Commission Is Target

The letter from China also specified that Peking opposed paying for the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. Abolition of the seven-nation commission was advocated again last Monday by Premier Chou En-lai in the communiqué from Shanghai at the end of President Nixon's China trip.

China is assessed 4 percent of the UN's \$215-million budget for 1972, about \$7.1 million. The items for which China refuses payment total \$345,000. Since governments make their payments in a lump sum for the budget as a whole, the only way a government actually can refuse payment is by deducting the cost of items opposed when it pays its share.

Under the charter, a defaulting government can lose its vote in the General Assembly but only if it fails so far behind in payments that its arrears exceed its assessments for a two-year period.

In the case of China, this would mean owing almost \$15 million.

The letter from the Chinese said that Peking intended to pay also what it owed on the 1971 budget, calculating its debt from Oct. 25 when the republic replaced the Nationalists in the UN. By implication, Peking was saying again that it was not assuming any share of the \$15-million deficit still owed by the Nationalists.

They do not now expect any dramatic increase in trade. They think the provision for an official to travel to Peking from time to time will be used only if major diplomatic transactions arise.

The Warsaw contacts, largely stalled and limited to the issue of Taiwan, will be preserved. But a new "contact point" is to be established within two or three weeks in a third country for arranging cultural, sports and other exchanges and presumably to issue visas and provide other related consular services.

That place has not yet been chosen. It will not be the United Nations, although Americans would have seemed the Chinese would have chosen the Chinese ambassador there—Huang Hua.



THE WAR GOES ON—South Vietnamese troops watch as air strikes hit, upper left, elements of North Vietnamese regiment northwest of Pleiku in central highlands.

Even on Divergent Sections

Close Bargaining Seen on U.S.-China Paper

(Continued from Page 1)
discussed and revised to meet one another's objection from the opposite party.

Indeed, the phrasing of the final positions on Taiwan is believed to have been one of the difficulties that delayed completion of the communiqué, chilled the atmosphere at the final Peking banquet on Friday and raised doubts, for a time, whether any joint statement could be issued at the end of the talks.

But it is the retrospective judgment of American officials that both sides had an overriding interest in developing a joint statement of shared principles and plans for further contacts.

Indeed, the talks seem to have confirmed the original judgment of the American defense committee that the Chinese leaders were reaching out for normal relations with at least one major power to offset their fears of others—notably the Soviet Union and Japan.

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Chinan Mitchell Calls Nixon's Trip 'Tremendous Plus' Politically

UPI Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, March 2.—John N. Mitchell, moving into the driver's seat as manager of President Nixon's re-election campaign said today that the President's trip to China should be "a tremendous plus" for the administration.
Mr. Mitchell, who stepped down

as attorney general to resume the role he held in the 1968 Nixon campaign, said at a Republican leadership conference here that the Democrats might not "have much to talk about" in the final part of the campaign.

Mr. Mitchell also predicted that the economy would disappear as a prime issue this year.

Sen. Robert Dole, chairman of the Republican National Committee, accused the Democrats of trying to saddle President Nixon with the war in Vietnam.

In a speech to the conference of party workers, Sen. Dole said the Democratic strategy was a "charade." He urged the party workers to remind the voters of the Democratic involvement in the war and cautioned Democratic presidential hopefuls against proposing alternate plans to end the war.

The enemy can deal "only with the President," he said. "Alternate plans for a solution to the Vietnamese war delay the peace and actually prolong the war."

Push by Nixon

Meanwhile, amid speculation that his campaign in New Hampshire was bogging down, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, has decided to remain in the state until Tuesday's presidential primary—first in the nation.

Sen. Muskie also said last night he would not attempt to respond further to personal attacks on him by publisher William Loeb in the Manchester Union Leader, the state's largest newspaper.

In an emotional news conference Saturday in front of his paper's office, Sen. Muskie said Mr. Loeb had lied about him and his wife and called the publisher a "scutless coward." The Washington Post's chief political writer, David Broder, later reported that Sen. Muskie was in trouble in New Hampshire, partly because he was not campaigning as hard as his opponents and partly because voters saw him "as a man who is wrong on some issues and vague on a good many more."

Humphrey in Florida

In other developments:

• Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., told boating-conscious Florida legislators in Tallahassee that "the needs of America go far beyond boat busing." The senior, a candidate in the state's March 14 presidential primary, said: "Quality education is the issue—not busing. A dual school system based upon segregation conducted education is not quality education."

• Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Calif., who is campaigning in New Hampshire for the Republican presidential nomination, made public the list of his financial contributors—about 9,500 people who have donated about \$475,000 for his challenge to President Nixon.

Rep. McCloskey's biggest contributor by far was the California industrialist, Norton Simon. He and his wife were listed as having given \$107,000—almost a fourth of the congressman's total contributions.

German Ships Resume

HAMBURG, March 3 (Reuters)—West German seamen last night ended a 36-hour strike, which, according to the union involved, affected only 17 ships.

It is not known if the new power will be used to cancel transatlantic fares scheduled to go into effect April 1. The rates that originally drew the criticism of Pan Am and TWA have now been negotiated to higher levels by the IATA.

The CAB had argued that the agency's new power would indirectly give the U.S. airlines more influence at IATA meetings, where most scheduled international fares are established in negotiations by member airlines.



OOPS!—President Nixon almost plunging into the water instead of into a round of handshaking on arrival at Key Biscayne, Fla., helicopter pad Wednesday. Board underfoot gave way, but the President managed to recover his balance and avoid a splash with help from a greeter on houseboat. His daughter, Julie, is at right.

Gallup Poll

83% of Republican Voters Favor Nixon's Renomination

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 2.—President Nixon has a firm hold on the nation's rank-and-file Republican vote, as determined by the latest nationwide survey.

Mr. Nixon wins the support of 83 percent of Republicans across the nation for the nomination, compared to 6 percent for Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California on the "left" and about the same proportion, 5 percent, for Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio on the "right."

Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook are both challenging President Nixon in the coming primaries in New Hampshire and Florida, with Rep. McCloskey seeking to rally the young opposed to the Vietnam war. Campaigning heavily in the New Hampshire primary election, Rep. McCloskey has said that if he wins a vote better than 20 percent he will enter other state primaries.

Rep. McCloskey's challenge primarily reflects conservative displeasure in four major areas: President Nixon's deficit spending policies, welfare reform proposals, defense spending cuts and overtures to mainland China.

Rep. Ashbrook has said that his chief goal is to create pressure from the right to discourage Mr. Nixon from departing from more conservative policies.

The Nixon command is working to insure that the vote for Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook is not embarrassing high in the New Hampshire and Florida primaries. The President's political standing could suffer from the adverse psychological impact of a large vote for either challenger.

To determine the relative strength of the three men in the party ranks, 382 Republicans were interviewed in person out of a total sample of 1,502 persons in a nationwide survey conducted by the New York Times.

Included in foreign aid is \$1.45 billion for military assistance and \$1.17 billion for economic aid.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, expressed personal dissatisfaction with compromises reached in conference with the House of Representatives.

He said the final bill "permits the continuation of an eroded and outdated program of bilateral development loans" instead of redirecting such assistance through multilateral international banks.

Sen. Proxmire said the \$72 million allowance for the Peace Corps, \$5.2 million less than originally voted by the Senate, would require the immediate return of 2,000 volunteers, about a fourth of those now serving overseas.

Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R., Hawaii, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., expressed hope that President Nixon would respond to a joint request to use emergency funds to prevent the Peace Corps cutback pending congressional action on a possible supplemental money bill.

The findings reported here reflect the views of Republicans nationwide. Both Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook may, of course, score higher in New

England.

100%

Which one of these three men would you like to see nominated as the Republican candidate for President—Richard Nixon, Representative Paul N. McCloskey or Representative John Ashbrook from Ohio?

The table below shows that President Nixon wins the support of more than eight Republicans in ten across the nation:

Republicans Nationwide Prefer:

Nixon	83%
McCloskey	6
Ashbrook	5
Undecided	6

100%

The findings reported here reflect the views of Republicans nationwide. Both Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook may, of course, score higher in New England.

May Indicate Settlement Is Near

More Legal Meetings Held in Irving Case

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Attorneys for the Clifford Irving met with federal prosecutors here for three hours yesterday as the prolonged negotiations over the legal fate of the couple appeared to be approaching a conclusion.

The meeting at the federal courthouse took place against the background of a continuing investigation into Mr. Irving's disputed work, "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes" and amid continuing negotiations between the authorities here and the Swiss government.

The Swiss are seeking the extradition of Mrs. Irving on a variety of charges involving her handling of \$650,000 in checks intended by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. for Howard R. Hughes, the reclusive industrialist, for his asserted cooperation in the work. A voice identified as that of Mr. Hughes has denounced the project as a fraud and Life magazine, which bought serial rights, has labeled the book a hoax.

The U.S. Justice Department has taken the position that it

would approve immunity for Mrs. Irving and Richard Soskind, Mr. Irving's researcher, if Mr. Irving would plead guilty to predicate mail fraud in the case. The

Irvings appeared before the jury once, but subsequent appearances have repeatedly been postponed amid the negotiations between their lawyers and the prosecutors.

It is felt that their next appearance at the court will signal a resolution of the matter.

In another development involving Mr. Hughes, State Supreme Court Justice Birde Amsterdam issued a temporary injunction barring four concerns from further marketing of clothing or other items "bearing either a likeness or a signature or a play on words or puns" involving the industrialist.

No Deal in Zurich

ZURICH, March 2 (AP).—Zurich's district attorney, Peter Vleef, reiterated today that there would be "no deal" to drop charges against Mrs. Irving. He added that the Swiss would not withdraw their request for her extradition from the United States on charges of theft and fraud.

FTC Powers Are Widened By High Court

Panel Limits States On Anti-Trust Suits

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—A unanimous Supreme Court held yesterday that the Federal Trade Commission has broad powers to protect consumers above and beyond its authority to enforce anti-trust laws.

The Justices handed the FTC the generous interpretation that the recently rejuvenated agency has been seeking in its program of combatting business practices considered unfair to the consumer, as well as those deemed unfair to competing businesses.

But in a separate 5-to-2 decision labeled "misery" by one of the dissenters, the court drastically cut down the powers of states to bring anti-trust suits on behalf of their citizens. It also narrowed the grounds on which citizens can base private anti-trust suits against manufacturers.

The FTC decision was consistent with many years of Supreme Court rulings giving the commission wide leeway. But the split decision in favor of the Standard Oil Co. of California in a price-fixing suit by Hawaii broke a long chain of high court victories by plaintiffs suing large corporations.

FTC Aides Pleased

FTC officials were elated not only by the court's decision but by the expansive language of the opinion by Justice Byron R. White.

Justice White said that the FTC "does not arrogate excessive power to itself if, in measuring a practice against the elusive, but congressionally mandated standard of fairness, it... considers public values beyond simply those enshrined in the letter or enunciated in the spirit of the anti-trust laws."

Other Probes Cleared

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2 (AP).—A commission to study the Buffalo Creek flood that has taken at least 76 lives was named yesterday by Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr. of West Virginia.

He said that if the nine-member group recommends laws to cover similar conditions he will not hesitate to call a special legislative session.

Kleindienst Denies Favoring ITT for \$400,000 Gift to GOP

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters).—Acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and a former top Justice Department official today stoutly denied that politics played any part in the settlement of an anti-trust action against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Mr. Kleindienst earlier this week denied that he had been involved, saying he had dissociated himself from the case because of links that his former New York law firm had with ITT.

Asked if Mr. Mitchell had been involved, Mr. Kleindienst said: "Categorically, no." Judge McLaren responded: "Absolutely not."

Judge McLaren added: "Her [Mrs. Beard's] memorandum is absolutely incredible."

Mr. Kleindienst conceded that he had met a representative of ITT on several occasions. But he said that he listened only to arguments that action to prevent ITT from taking over another company would have a serious economic effect on it and on the U.S. economy.

Richard McLaren, a federal judge in Chicago and former head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, told the committee that his recommendation to reach a settlement with ITT without pressing anti-trust charges against it was reached on a completely nonpolitical basis.

The committee, which last week approved Mr. Kleindienst's nomination to succeed John Mitchell as attorney general, arranged to have him appear before the Senate to act if there were any substantial doubt in the minds of any member that I engaged in any improper conduct."

Both Mr. Kleindienst and Judge McLaren expressed astonishment over a memorandum, which Mr. Anderson said was written by Mrs. Dita Beard, a Washington

West Virginia Names Study in Fatal Flood

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2 (AP).—A commission to study the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in June, 1968, advised that a project to bomb tunnels in Washington, D.C. "should have priority for the winter of '70-'71."

Urging activists to enlarge their area of action in the East and Midwest, the letter adds "... the district is still the illusive golden fleece."

Father Berrigan and six others are on trial here for conspiracy to bomb the heating system under federal buildings in Washington, to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and to raid federal offices.

"Since resources appear to be available for the winter-maintenance project in the district this should have priority for the winter of '70-'71," said the letter, read in court yesterday by chief prosecutor William S. Lynch.

The reading came during testimony of FBI informant Boyd F. Douglas, the ex-con and chief government witness. He has testified that he smuggled out of the Lewisburg facility numerous letters to Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a nun from New York who is also a defendant.

Douglas, though a prisoner in Lewisburg prison with Father Berrigan, was a full-time student at nearby Bucknell University after February, 1970, under the prison's work-release program.

After 2 1/2 days of testimony by Douglas, parts of 16 letters of his have been read in court, nine of them yesterday.

The letter on "priorities" also suggested that activists should go to West Virginia "and trash [raid] the rural boards." It might take a couple months." The organizing of "mobile strike teams" also is mentioned.

Douglas' testimony has indicated that he played a complicated role in the alleged bombing conspiracy. He has testified that he was filling everything he learned about the alleged conspiracy with the FBI, while promising to participate in the action and giving lessons on explosives to the prospective participants.

Yesterday, he said that during the first week in July, 1970, "the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth told me he was going to try to obtain plastic explosives from Indian Maryland Head naval supply area in Maryland."

"I brought up the use of primer cord. I told him it was a ropelike substance that could be wrapped around a tree, or conduits in our case, and not make a large explosion like dynamite or plastic explosives."

"He told me to relay to Phil Berrigan that they were working on the project and it would be carried out as planned as per his instructions," said Douglas.

Federal anti-trust laws encourage such suits for injury to "business or property," which the court interpreted to mean "commercial interests."

Thus the states may still collect millions in damages for overpriced electrical equipment as they did during the 1960s. But apparently they will not win damages in dozens of smog complaints against the automobile industry.

At a level such as yours, where your knowledge of French only needs some brushing up (improvement of pronunciation and comprehension, enrichment of means of expression, etc.), CPL, non-profit organization open to companies only, offers either in Paris (Air France Head Office) or in a chateau between Rambouillet and Chevreuse the best method for mastering this language once and for all.

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To Bangla Desh. With Air-India.

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Pending a hearing next Wednesday on the Swiss request for her extradition, Mrs. Irving is free under a \$250,000 personal recognizance bond.

A federal grand jury here has been investigating the possibility

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Mujib Signs
Aid Accords
With Russia

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP)—
Prime Minister Muftiur Rahman
of Bangladesh signed an agree
ment with Kremlin leaders today
for \$455 million in Soviet aid
to the new nation. Bangladeshi
sources said tonight.

They said that the funds had
been part of Soviet economic and
technical assistance agreements
made over recent years with
Pakistan.

Since the period leading up to
the India-Pakistan war in which
the Soviet Union sided with India
and Bangladesh, the aid
funds for Pakistan have been
unofficially frozen, the sources
said.

The funds are for projects such
as a thermal power plant, an
electrical manufacturing plant,
oil and gas exploration and to
supply radio equipment to Radio
Bangladesh.

The signing of the agreement
was the first concrete result of
Sheikh Mujib's two days of talks
with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin
and Soviet economics experts.

The Bangladeshi sources said
that another agreement has been
drafted for technical, industrial
and other kinds of assistance
urgently needed by the war-torn
nation. They described the
amount of Soviet assistance under
this agreement as "substantial"
but gave no figures.

The second agreement is to be
signed before Sheikh Mujib ends
his visit to the Soviet Union. He
came here seeking large-scale
Soviet economic aid and the
Russians apparently have been
willing to cooperate.

Sheikh Mujib will have more
meetings with Soviet leaders to
morrow, but the main part of his
talks has been completed
sources said.

The Soviet news agency Tass
later announced the signing of
an agreement on economic and
technical cooperation in construction
of industrial and other projects
and an agreement on urgent
assistance to the Bangladeshi people
"to restore vitally important
branches of the economy."

Tass gave no details of the
agreements.

Malfatti Resigns EEC Post To Resume Politics in Italy

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 2 (UPI)—
Franco Maria Malfatti has
signed as president of the Common
Market Executive Committee
to take part in Italy's forthcoming
elections.

It is the first time a commission
president has resigned. "I
sense this deeply," he said today,
but he added that he had always
intended to resume an active political
life in his own country.

The premature elections in
Italy may have forced him to
take the decision after "having
weighed all implications," he
said.

There was not much surprise
at the resignation within the
commission, though some of his
colleagues felt that it would have
been better if he had continued
his two-year mandate until July,
when it would have expired in
the normal way.

Mr. Malfatti, 44, a Christian

Democrat, was the Italian min
ister of posts and telecommunications
before coming to Brussels.
He has not been a dynamic figure
here. Even during the enlargement
negotiations with Britain and
the three other applicant countries
last year, he remained discreet and shadowy to all but his closest colleagues.

Final Decision.
It is clear they urged him
during the last few days to take
a final decision about his future,
whether successful in the elections
or not. Had he failed and tried
to come back to the presidency,
which would have been held
open to him, it is felt this
would have reduced the status
of his position.

It would have been an embar
rassment because the eight other
members of the commission are
trying energetically to prove that
the commission should participate
actively in all the preparations
for the autumn summit of European
leaders. So far they have
had only limited success.

In these circumstances, Mr.
Malfatti has had no alternative
but to take his chances in the
Italian elections or abandon those
ambitions altogether.

The presidency of the commis
sion will be held until July by
the German vice-president, Wilhelm
Häperkamp. Afterward, it
will be a matter for Common
Market member governments to
agree on the new president.

For the moment there are no
obvious candidates, but it is ex
pected that the administrations
of the four applicant countries
will be consulted about their
preferences.

Mr. Malfatti will cease to work
at the commission in 20 days so

**Heath Assails
Labor Tactics
Over EEC Bill**

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters).—
Prime Minister Edward Heath
today hit out at attempts by
Labor party anti-marketeers to
block parliamentary progress on
government legislation to take
Britain into the European community.

He told questioners in the
House of Commons that those
who had shouted most for the
protection of the rights of Par
liament were the first to abuse
those rights and obstruct the
will of the majority.

Mr. Heath's reference to
procedural wrangling during the
past two days in Parliament
was made amid mounting
protests from the opposition.

Labor party tactics of prolonging
questioning on the way 50
opposition amendments had been
ruled out of order resulting in
an overnight session last night
before detailed consideration of the
European Communities Bill could start.

The House adjourned its 17
hour session shortly after the
first amendment of the bill was
moved and considered briefly.

The government hopes the bill
will become law later this year
so that Britain can become a full
market member Jan. 1, 1973, as
scheduled.

**Madrid Riot Police, Students
Continue in Violent Clashes**

MADRID, March 2 (UPI)—
Several students were injured to
day when police—some of them
carrying submachine guns—broke
up a student meeting for the sec
ond straight day at Madrid Uni
versity.

The incident, coupled with the
attack of 30 students at the Ma
drid campus yesterday and wide
spread student strikes, marked
the resumption of campus violence
after a month-long lull. In January,
Spanish campuses had been
rocked by the worst student riot
in three years.

The new unrest was triggered
by strike calls issued by alleged
leftist student organizations.

**Russia Rejects
Bukovsky Appeal
Of 12-Year Term**

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—
Vladimir Bukovsky, the 29-year
old dissident writer who has vowed
to battle resurgent Stalinism
in the Soviet Union, has lost an
appeal for a new trial and been
sent to one of the country's
toughest prisons, his friends re
ported yesterday.

Mr. Bukovsky must now serve
his full, 12-year sentence—two in
prison, five at hard labor in a
camp and five in exile. He was
accused of slandering the govern
ment and spreading anti
Soviet sentiments.

A contact in the United States
has been in touch with Mr.
Bukovsky's mother, Nina Ivanovna
Bukovsky, who reported that her
son probably would be sent to
Vladimir Prison in the Moscow
area for that portion of his term.
Mr. Bukovsky has a heart condi
tion and his friends fear that he
may not be able to survive the
harsh sentence.

Mr. Bukovsky said that she
has been forbidden to see her son
since his appeal was denied. She
was not granted her legal right
to be told where he would be
sent, she said, and she learned
that information from confidential
sources.



AP
Franco Maria Malfatti

he can launch his electoral cam
paign.

In his resignation announce
ment today he said: "I took this
decision with the determination
to continue in the framework of
Italian political life, working to
ward creating a united Europe for
which we must all strive more
than ever before."

He said he would do so on the
basis of these deepest convictions
and the experience he has gained
in Brussels.

Rhodesian Panel Backs Detention of Todds

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March
2 (Reuters).—A Rhodesian review
tribunal has recommended to the
government that former Prime
Minister Garfield Todd and his
28-year-old daughter Judith
should continue to be detained.

A ministry statement said that
the tribunal set up by the
Rhodesian government to investi
gate the detention of the Todds
and two African nationalists, Mr.
and Mrs. Joshua Chinamanu, had
completed a three-day sitting yes
terday.

It also recommended the con
tinued detention of the Chin
amanus.

The ministry statement said
that two of the detainees had
appeared in person before the
tribunal, while the other two de
tained to do so.

It is believed that the Chin
amanus went before the tribunal.
The statement said that the
reports submitted by the tribunal
indicated its members were unani
mous in their recommendations
and were satisfied "that com
munity of opinion" that neither
the tribunal nor the minister
considered could be disclosed to
the public.

The government can override
the tribunal's findings.

Demanding that they be for
mally charged and brought to
trial, the Todds had declared that
they would boycott the tribunal.

Last weekend, Mrs. Grace
Todd, wife of the former prime
minister, said in a statement:

"At this tribunal, only the gov
ernment's case can be heard.

Threat to Security Seen

Rhodesian police on Jan. 18 and
10 days ago were moved from
their separate jails to the family
ranch near Shabani where they
are now restricted.

The Chinamanus were arrested
the day after the Todds and, like
them, have been linked by the
government with black violence
last month sparked by opposition
to the Anglo-Rhodesian proposals
for settling the country's inde
pendence dispute with Britain.

They were moved to an undi
closed place where the Todds were
allowed to return to their ranch.

The tribunal—which met in
secret—made its report to Law
and Order Minister Desmond
Lardner-Burke but the statement
today said that it contained se
curity information that neither
the tribunal nor the minister
considered could be disclosed to
the public.

The government can override
the tribunal's findings.

Mrs. Todd said her husband
and daughter would welcome being
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where the normal rules of evi
dence and cross-examination of
witnesses applied. She confirmed
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Page 6—Friday, March 3, 1972 • *

The Back of the Bus

President Nixon, by his journey to Peking, has very largely preempted the most strategic position on foreign policy for the coming campaign. Conservatives are grumbling, but they have few alternatives. On the liberal side, Vietnam will continue to be an issue, but it has been muted. Ulster and Bangladesh have, at most, limited appeal—and that has been largely appropriated by Sen. Kennedy, who is not a candidate this year. Israel is, for the moment, not particularly controversial. It is true that foreign affairs are not controlled, except in the purely administrative sense, by the White House, and some explosion abroad could bring foreign policy back into play for the campaign. But at the moment, the electoral struggle of 1972 seems destined to be fought on domestic questions.

Of these the economy is probably the most important, since so many troubles at home clamor for funds, and the economy alone can provide them. But while unemployment and the cost of living, at the rates prevailing when the American voters go to the polls, are likely to dictate the marking on many ballots, the greatest present furor is over the homely bus. Not dramatic in itself, the bus has become the symbol of much—of educational needs, of racial antagonisms, of ethnocentric aspirations, of urban sprawl and neighborhood control.

There is a certain poetic justice in this. The movement for civil rights, which began as a black movement in the South and has been taken up by all manner of minority groups, in the United States and abroad, had its most vital early manifestation in the struggle by the blacks of Montgomery, Ala., to have equal access to public buses, without being confined to the back seats. This issue has now merged, in an altered form,

with the earlier rulings of the Supreme Court that school segregation is unconstitutional, to make up the most publicized question before the American voter—and the candidate seeking his vote.

Busing to "centralized" schools (that is, schools offering a wider range of courses, teachers and equipment than the neighborhood school could furnish) has been commonplace for years. The use of public transportation or special school buses to take students to high schools is of even older acceptance. The main question now is whether it is wise, or even legitimate, to take children away from their immediate environment for the purpose of achieving racial balance. Since school districts, like political subdivisions, are largely arbitrary, this problem calls into question those limits as well as the physical distance between home and school. It is thus a highly complex, as well as highly emotional, subject.

Movements in Congress to ban federal aid for the busing of children have narrowly failed. The matter of whether such a ban should be written into the Constitution is still alive. And candidates for the presidency are being forced into stands that often have little to do with either genuine integration or the quality of schooling. Gov. Wallace, of course, is the candidate who has made opposition to busing and all that implies as his primary platform. A majority of candidates in the central area of politics agree that busing is not the best or the only answer. Relatively few—and it is notable that Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, the only black avowed candidate, is not among them—are unequivocally in favor of busing for balance.

The debate is hot, and will probably grow hotter. But it is evident that most candidates are crowding into the back of the bus. They eschew the driver's seat on that issue.

Memories of Smoot-Hawley

With the strong support of the AFL-CIO, Sen. Vance Hartke, Democratic presidential candidate from Indiana, and Rep. James A. Burke, Democrat of Massachusetts, have introduced a bill supposed to protect the jobs of American workers by curbing foreign imports and imposing heavy penalties on foreign investment by American firms. But the bill, if passed, would be a disaster to the American economy, to labor and the consumer alike.

The proposal would establish import quotas on virtually every category of goods produced abroad; in 1972, each category would be limited to the average annual quantity imported into this country during the years 1965-69. This could mean an overall slash of as much as 40 percent in American imports. Proponents of the bill neglect to point out that this would almost certainly bring a concomitant slash in American exports, as foreign governments retaliated.

Indeed, since the legislation seems certain to trigger a trade war if through dreadful mischance it should be adopted, there is no way of knowing what the ultimate blow to American exports—and jobs—would be. When the last comparable piece of protectionist legislation, the Smoot-Hawley Act, was passed in 1930, the drop in U.S. exports was calamitous as trade barriers mounted abroad. It is impossible to separate the damage to American exports caused by retaliatory trade barriers from that caused by the spread of the world depression in the 1930s; but it is clear that Smoot-Hawley, far from saving jobs in industry or agriculture, worsened the unemployment problem both abroad and here at home.

The Hartke-Burke bill proposes to stop the "export of American jobs" by providing powerful disincentives to foreign investment. It would repeal the tax credit now granted to corporations for taxes they pay abroad and would thus impose double taxation on foreign earnings. This and other penalties in the bill would force many American com-

panies to cede foreign markets to other nations—or convert themselves into foreign corporations.

Hartke-Burke is reminiscent of mercantilist legislation of the 18th century in trying to prevent Americans from licensing the use of technology abroad; under it, companies licensing prohibited technologies overseas could lose their domestic patent protection. This would be an open invitation to bootlegging, pirating or espionage—as were such laws in the early industrial revolution.

The bill's effort to hamstring multinational corporations is founded on no evidence that American investment and operations abroad are hurting U.S. employment or income. A survey of 74 American multinational corporations by the Emergency Committee for American Trade finds, on the contrary, that from 1960 to 1970 those companies increased their domestic payrolls from \$4 million to \$3.3 million. At the same time they tripled their exports from the United States from \$4.3 billion to \$12.2 billion and increased the net balance-of-payments inflow—including dividends, repatriated earnings, interest, royalties and fees—from \$500 million to \$2.4 billion.

The Hartke-Burke bill would be inflationary, since it would not only bar low-cost imports but would reduce or eliminate competition and weaken incentives for increasing productivity and innovation. The odds appear to be against Hartke-Burke passing, at least in its present form—but if unemployment continues high and foreign competition remains strong—as the latest trade figures suggest—there is a good chance that some of the bill's principal clauses will be attached to other pieces of popular legislation and may be enacted.

Friends of liberal trade face a tough congressional session in this election year. Their greatest help would come from a stronger domestic recovery—and a more direct and vigorous administration attack on the unemployment problem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Return From Peking

On the moment of his return to Washington, Richard Nixon wanted to set the record straight. He strongly asserted he did not conclude any secret agreement in Peking and repeated that he achieved the "basis for a structure of peace" without sacrificing any American commitment to third parties, implying Taiwan. These remarks do not appear to have been enough to calm down the controversy underway in the United States over "the price" Nixon finally paid for being received by Mao. Is Taiwan really being dropped?

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1897

PARIS—The bolt which the Great Powers have been preparing for some days past in regard to Cretan affairs has fallen. Greece has to withdraw her troops and warships from the territory unlawfully annexed by her, and is granted six days wherein to carry out the terms of the ultimatum. But from the tone adopted in the Greek Chamber yesterday, it is not sure if Greece will listen to the voice of reason. It is to be hoped that she will.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1923

BOSTON—Too much Irish stew and buttermilk is responsible for the fighting Irish nature. At least, that is the reason given by Dr. Martin Edwards for the characteristic peculiar to the Irish race. Dr. Edwards declared that for many years the Irish have lived largely on potatoes, or other vegetables, and buttermilk, while most of the meat and eggs went to England. He also said this explained the bulldog tenacity in the English character.



Judging the Peking Picnic

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG.—According to the Hong Kong China-watchers' scale, President Nixon's Peking picnic was a modest success diplomatically although, as coming events may prove, it had immense significance in American politics.

The Hong Kong China-watchers is a dying breed like the now extinct Riga Russia-watcher. The latter was still functioning in the early 1930s, until the United States exchanged embassies with the Soviet Union, but his species ended before World War II.

The China-watchers here are doomed and will probably disappear soon after Washington sends its first ambassador to Peking. Already, as the Chinese mystery opens up, the clock is more numerous than whooping cranes.

But they are experts and their analyses, based on study of Chinese media, interviews with visitors to or fugitives from the People's Republic, and information exchanged among diplomats and spies, produces coolly intellectual commentary.

Scale Worked Out

Prior to Nixon's actual arrival, the China-watchers worked out a scientific scale by which the trip could be measured. In descending order, this went down the seismic register to failure:

Point one (*Howling Success*) would have been achieved had Peking accepted a permanent U.S. diplomatic mission to arrange formal relations between the two countries. In that improbable event the State Department even had its name ready to head the mission—U. S. Senator Alexander Haig, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Point two (*Good Success*) was defined as exchange of permanent trade and cultural affairs missions and a regular working relationship. Point three (*Fair Success*) would have established a U.S. interests section in some friendly embassy in Peking (probably Canada's) and a similar sec-

tion for China, perhaps in the Romanian Embassy in Washington, like existing U.S. arrangements with Egypt or Algeria.

Point four (*Modest Success*) foresees a roving ambassador or "envoy" or representative who would occasionally visit the other country for concrete discussions—and this is the formula accepted. Obviously the Chinese envoy to the United Nations can go to Washington—or be consulted in New York—as the equivalent American official visits Peking. Point five (*Virtual Failure*) foresees only installing a "hot line" between Washington and Peking plus increased contacts through embassies at Ottawa and the UN.

According to these measurement standards, the results mentioned in the Shanghai communiqué are favorable to the Chinese themselves some day. The United States has started a small withdrawal of military forces there and ultimately will take them all away.

Modest Agreement

This puts paid to the argument that America requires an island chain from Japan through Okinawa and Taiwan to the Philippines to defend its Western Pacific interests. A semicolon had already been inserted by the Okinawa agreement with Tokyo. But had it not been for the Korean war, 22 years ago, a conflict not started by China, the

formula would never have been introduced. Prior to Korea, Truman was ready to pull out of Taiwan.

There is every likelihood that the rather modest agreement so far worked out will be added to this summer. An eventual Washington-Peking hot line is not to be excluded and should Nixon subsequently hint that China is not hostile to his formula for settling the Vietnam conflict, Peking is unlikely to berate him.

Curiously, Chinese Communists seem to favor Republican administrations in the United States. They found Roosevelt acceptable, and afraid of his party's right wing and leary about sharing arms between them and Chiang Kai-shek during World War II. The China-watchers here are doomed and will probably disappear soon after Washington sends its first ambassador to Peking. Already, as the Chinese mystery opens up, the clock is more numerous than whooping cranes.

But they are experts and their analyses, based on study of Chinese media, interviews with visitors to or fugitives from the People's Republic, and information exchanged among diplomats and spies, produces coolly intellectual commentary.

They thought Truman hardened over Korea and subsequently Taiwan and then thought Kennedy and Johnson even harder-nosed over Vietnam. For them it was the Republican Presidents, Eisenhower and Nixon, who softened stands in the Far East. Certainly Chou En-lai, who has his own political hurdles to cross, isn't going to knock the one American who took the initiative to travel all the way to China and erase sclerotic and outdated policies.

Goldwater on China Communiqué

WASHINGTON.—The following remarks are by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., who prepared them for insertion in the Senate record of March 1, 1972.

"Mr. President, since President Nixon ended his historic trip to Red China I have been besieged with requests for a statement of my views as a conservative to the events which transpired during the talks in Peking."

"Because I wanted to make absolutely sure that I understood all the implications—and I mean the correct implications—of this development in world history I deliberately withheld comment until such time as I had an opportunity to read and study the text of President Nixon's communiqué, to read and study the text of Mr. Nixon's speech to the American people the night he landed in Washington; until I had a chance to talk not only with President Nixon but with presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and Secretary of State William Rogers; and until I had such time as it took to compare this information with what appeared in the public press and was broadcast over the radio and television networks."

"Based upon the most complete information that I believe it is possible to obtain, I want to say very emphatically that I am satisfied that we have not given away one single thing to the Red Chinese; that we will uphold our treaty commitments to the Taiwan government and that all Americans should join in supporting the President in his efforts to establish world peace in the most direct and effective way possible. I am also satisfied that there is no chance that this nation will extend formal recognition to the People's Republic of China and I am satisfied that the government of Mao Tse-tung has no wish to bring this about."

"Now, Mr. President, it is impos-

tant to note that the President's communiqué said it was the ultimate objective of this country to withdraw all of its forces and installations from Taiwan and that these forces would be reduced progressively as the tension in the area diminishes. This is no departure from long-established United States policy."

"The United States is always anxious to bring back its forces overseas when conditions warrant, and this goes not only for men and installations stationed in Taiwan but for the men and installations located in Indo-China, in Korea, in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world."

"In fact, we promise to withdraw forces and installations from Taiwan as the tension diminishes but the responsibility plainly lies to Red China, which is the fountainhead of the tension existing in that area."

"I should like to say to my conservative friends who have heard and believed the terrible distortions of the President's communiqué and of United States policy that it would be well for them to read carefully every single word of that communiqué and decide its meaning for themselves rather than letting paper reporters and news com-

mentators form their conclusions for them."

"I also want to say to my conservative friends that this is not 1960; it is 1972 and that the world situation which we now confront is an entirely new ball game. Where before we had only two superpowers—ourselves and the Soviet Union—to consider we now have five power blocs to consider in the development of foreign policy. In addition to Russia and the United States, there is Red China, which is a growing nuclear power; there is Japan, which is rapidly becoming the most important economic power in the Far East, and there is the community of Western Europe, which is beginning to solidify its aims and objectives."

"When all of these things are considered I believe the great undertaking needed today is for all Americans to close ranks behind their President and present a united posture to the rest of the world. If we allow nitpicking and hair-splitting concerns to divide our people we will be taking an enormous risk with America's future and perhaps even condemning the United States to a vastly inferior status in the world."

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Page 6—Friday, March 3, 1972

A Letter From Rome

Fine Italian Tuning On Radio, TV Control

By Piero Sanavio

ROME.—A state-owned corporation, RAI, controls all radio and television networks and broadcasts in Italy. The monopoly of the media was granted—and theoretically regulated—by a contract signed with the state 20 years ago and due to expire at the end of 1972. Nobody doubts that it will be renewed.

Through sister organization, SIPRA, that has exclusive rights to radio and television advertising, RAI also controls a large number of industrial and editorial groups. It can—and does, occasionally—put pressure on publishers in matters ranging from personnel appointments to activities directly connected with the actual production of news reports.

In recent months the RAI corporation has been both often and bitterly attacked in the press, which has charged that RAI is an instrument of political power in the hands of a minority that nobody can control, neither the government nor the parliament. About four weeks ago an appeal was addressed to Italy's newly-elected president, Giovanni Leone, in his capacity as chairman of the Superior Council of the Magistrature, asking him to urge the corporation to respect the constitutionality of its practices.

Naturally enough, the persons in control of RAI are all in favor of a renewal, after 1972, of the contract with the state and continuing the monopoly as is. This line is also followed by the majority of the Socialists. There are, however, a few groups that speak of the necessity of doing away with the present system and setting up a private television system to complement the state-owned one. One of the most vocal enemesis of the state monopoly is the incumbent vice-president of the RAI, Italo De Feo, a right-wing Social Democrat and self-appointed Torquemada, who has played a censorial role in TV productions in a most illiberal way.

Competition Needed

The groups that are in favor of a private television system hope that it will eventually transform RAI by the sheer force of competition. RAI's managing director, Luciano Paolichini, is not of this opinion. In England, he says, "the competition of the independent television system has had doubtful effects on BBC programs. It has forced the British corporation to lower its standards. The same thing would happen in Italy."

Socialists believe that RAI can be renovated by the opening of a third television channel (so far, Italy has only two, as does France), to be used mainly by regional stations. They are convinced that regional TV "will multiply the voices, and do away with the present one-sided interpretation of the news." Regional stations, however, dependent as they are going to be on regional political groups, risk multiplying the political nepotisms. To forestall this danger, and to resolve the problems of the corporation, Socialists have proposed that RAI be controlled by a national committee, composed of members of parliament and representatives of regional councils and of the trade unions.

At present, RAI's management committee is composed of 20 persons: four are Socialists, one is a right-wing Social Democrat, and 15 are Christian Democrats.

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"I also want to say to my conservative friends that this is not 1960; it is 1972 and that the world situation which we now confront is an entirely new ball game. Where before we had only two superpowers—ourselves and the Soviet Union—to consider we now have five power blocs to consider in the development of foreign policy. In addition to Russia and the United States, there is Red China, which is a growing nuclear power; there is Japan, which is rapidly becoming the most important economic power in the Far East, and there is the community of Western Europe, which is beginning to solidify its aims and objectives."

"When all of these things are considered I believe the great undertaking needed today is for all Americans to close ranks behind their President and present a united posture to the rest of the world. If we allow nitpicking and hair-splitting concerns to divide our people we will be taking an enormous risk with America's future and perhaps even condemning the United States to a vastly inferior status in the world."

"Now, Mr. President, it is impos-

able to give up their privileges. They did not let the Socialists in, but at least duplicated, sometimes even triplicated, the existing posts. New places were created for co-direction and vice-directors whose decision-making power was illusory. At the same time, the old team extended the practice of giving contracts for never-to-be-performed activities to politicians, their relatives, their secretaries and their clients. The obvious goal was to ensure everybody, especially the Socialists, in a vast net of complicity and corruption that would allow those in control of the corporation to keep on doing as they pleased.

Paced with these consequences of their lack of foresight, the Socialists now are worried. They admit

PARIS

'Eglantine,' Haunting Nostalgia

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—

"Eglantine" (at the Brillat and the Madeleine-Gaumont) will be a welcome relief to everyone weary of excessive screen violence.

It is actor Jean-Claude Brialy's

first film as a director and

Jacques Charrier's as a producer.

One trusts the partnership will

be lasting; more films of this

nature would be a boon to the

cinema. "Eglantine" is a work

of impeccable taste, haunting

images and some exquisite acting.

Though its subject is more in-

nocent, "Eglantine" reminds one

of Henri Céard's tour de force in

"Une Belle Journée." A classic

of Zola, Céard tried to carry

naturalism to its extreme in his

novel in which, he boasted, ab-

solutely nothing happened. It

described a Parisian bachelor

who, with strictly dishonorable

intentions, invited a young girl

to picnic with him in the country

one summer Sunday. The wine

and sunshine went to his head

and he was soon too lazy to make

overtures. At twilight, the couple

took the train back to Paris and

the maiden, still a maiden, was

safely escorted home.

Similarly, in "Eglantine," very

little happens. But everything

that does happen is absorbing

and works to create magical

moods. It is gentle and subtle

but sufficiently varied to hold

attention.

Léopold, a bright, attractive,

11-year-old, returns from board-

ing school to spend the summer

holiday at his family's estate near

Compiègne. It is the mid-1890s

and his home is typical of the

bougeoisie households of that

epoch. Both his father, an in-

fantry officer, and his mother,

who dominates her husband, are

stiffly conventional. The boy

finds consolation in the warm

affection of his understanding

grandmother, Eglantine.

The scenes—the photography is

in color—are like pictures in an

album of half-forgotten yester-

days: the children at play in the

gardens and orchards, a ride in

an early automobile, the even-

ing when Eglantine's old beau

sets everyone dancing by play-

ing the cancan on a big-horned

photograph.

At summer's end, Léopold goes

back to school, but not for long.

He is summoned home to attend

the funeral of his beloved grand-

mother. From this slender

scenario, Brialy has distilled a

film of wistful charm and moving

paths, drawing the char-

acters and the incidents with such

a wealth of atmospheric detail

that whole period is evoked in

a minor drama of nostalgic

moods.

Valentine Tessier, one of the

great French actresses, con-

tributes a portrait of delicacy

and sweetness as the grandmother;

the boy, billed simply as Frédéric,

is enchanting. In support are

striking performances by Claude



A scene from Jean-Claude Brialy's "Eglantine" with Valentine Tessier, left, in lead role.

FOOD

A Long-Running Love Affair With Cheeses

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS. March 2.—Aristote Chassis has just ordered 50 Camemberts and 80 Roqueforts for his yacht, the Christina. Marlene Dietrich raves about Sainte-Maure, a goat cheese. The Duke of Windsor loves Brillat-Savarin. The Rothschilds have a common passion for Ede—while Baron Alain likes the big, classic Ede de Meaux, his cousin, Baron Ede, a finicky eater, prefers Ede de Meun, which is smaller and has a stronger taste.

All these people have one thing in common. They buy their cheeses at La Ferme Saint-Hubert, probably the cheesiest crémierie in Paris. At 27 Rue Vignon, behind the Madeleine church, it is a cheerful shop with blue-and-white tiled walls, thatching along the edges of the ceiling and tasteful antique cheese trays. It is owned by Hubert Shoonwater, who is 100 percent French despite his Dutch-sounding name, monsieur Hubert, as he is known to his customers, who have a love affair with cheeses that goes back to childhood. His mother also ran a crémierie.

A big hunk of a man with an optimistic grin and great professional pride, Hubert will tell you that all his cheeses are "finished" by hand.

He stores 7,000 in five cellars and wages a valiant campaign to make sure they ripen properly. Hubert and three full-time employees scrub cheeses with marc, beer, calvados or just plain salt water. The cheeses are piled on trays stacked to the ceiling. The other day, you could hardly get in. The trays were covered with black plastic veils—a trick he uses to keep the humidity right.

"Les Années Lumière" (at the Publicis-Matinçon) is an editing of the Lumière brothers' newsreels (1896-1900) accompanied by a doleful commentary which recounts the life of an imaginary Irishman, one John Steward Bell, through whose eyes we are supposed to be seeing what we see. Bell's view of La Belle Epoque was a sour one and, as he never existed, one wonders why we must be subjected to his opinions. The commentator always refers to him by his full, three-barrelled name as though he were John Quincy Adams, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams or Edna Lee Masters, lending this creation of the director's fancy an absurd pomposity. "Les Années Lumière" is visually quite interesting, but the sound track is a bore.

"Il Était une Fois un Flic" (at the Marignan) is a bit better—it has some humor. This one concerns a plainclothesman, with Mireille Darc and a little boy as his assistants, breaking up a drug ring. Michel Constantin is the fearless detective, Michel Lonsdale is his superior and Daniel Ivernel is responsible for most of the lawless chicanery.

"Johnny Got His Gun" (at the Vendôme, the Bonaparte and the Elysée-Lincoln in English) is Dalton Trumbo's film version of his novel about a World War I

basket case hidden in an Army hospital. Luis Bunuel, admiring the book, once proposed bringing it to the screen, but other commitments stood in the way, so Trumbo undertook the film himself in addition to writing the script. Much as one may be in accord with Trumbo's pacifistic message and pleasant as it would be to report that he has achieved his purpose brilliantly, it is impossible to display honest enthusiasm for his cinematography. The film is extremely strained. The acting, in general, primitive. The meditations of the poor legless, eyeless, armless Johnny as he philosophizes and recalls his pre-war youth are presented with a heavy, awkward hand.

"Sticks and Bones," David Rabe's new play, which started at Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival, has come to Broadway, where New York Times critic Clive Barnes urges "anyone interested in the modern theater or even in contemporary America" to go and see it. About disabled GIs return home after fighting in Vietnam, "Sticks" is a "shattering indictment of that mortal condition sometimes known as Middle

America and its rising floodtides of human conformity," Barnes says. In the opinion of Associated Press critic William Glover, Rabe's play is "the leading contender for this season's drama honors." It is at the John Golden Theater.

"Night Watch," a suspense play at the Morocco Theater, divided the critics. Timeness Barnes calls it "a most superior thriller" . . . which from its first blood-curdling scream to its last charming surprise is a first-class example of its genre." But Glover found little to praise. The author, Lucille Fletcher, has

of France? "Forget it," he said, "except for little goat cheeses."

Hubert, who is proud of never buying cheese made from pasteurized milk—"I work with live material"—has rounded up 200 farmers to turn over their production to him. He has one exclusive cheese, the Saint-Hubert, which comes from the Sologne-et-Marne department, near Paris, and which Hubert described as "fat and highly flavored."

Restaurant Project

The most expensive cheese is the Erebis des Pyrénées, because ewe's milk is the rarest. After all that washing and scrubbing, the price comes as a pleasant surprise: only 36 francs a kilo.

Although a fanatic cheese lover, Hubert has not lost his head over his products. For instance, he feels cheeses deserve good wines, "but in my opinion, it would be all wrong to serve a great Burgundy on any cheese."

His next project is to open a restaurant at the end of the month. It will be near Notre-Dame Cathedral in two vaulted rooms. The first room will have aged cheeses, different kinds of bread and barrels of wines for sampling. The second one will have cheese courses.

"How could I resist?" he said. "Every time Ful Brynner comes to the shop, he eats cheese right off the shelves."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK. March 2 (UPI)—

This is how the critics rate new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

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Times critic Clive Barnes urges "anyone interested in the modern theater or even in contemporary America" to go and see it. About disabled GIs return home after fighting in Vietnam, "Sticks" is a "shattering indictment of that mortal condition sometimes known as Middle

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written an "adequately repulsive, albeit predictable switch ending," Glover comments. "Unfortunately, she neglects to provide any plausible buildup or cater those spine tingles essential to who-dunit pleasure." Neither did they agree on the cast. Barnes: "The performances are as superior as the thriller itself." Glover: "Other than Joan Hackett, the company seemed collectively as the throes of summer stock fatigue." Fred Coe directed.

"The Shadow of a Gunman," Sean O'Casey's first play, set in Dublin during the Irish revolution, has been revived at the

Sheridan Square Playhouse. "This is a fine performance of a good play," Barnes writes.

"It was perhaps the special skill of Sean O'Casey to combine comedy with tragedy—a skill seen at its height in "Juno and the Paycock." However, it was characteristic of his work from the very beginning, as can be seen from this handsome revival." Glover called the production "an earnest try, but disappointing." Both of them, however, regret the timeliness of the revival: "A matter of useful relevance," Glover laments; Barnes ends: "I can only regret that it once again is topical."

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REALTY INVESTMENT

REALTY INVESTMENT

EEC Readies New Plan on Money Union

Proposes Narrowing of Fluctuation Margins

BRUSSELS, March 2 (NYT)—The Common Market Commission has put forward new proposals to refine the community's plans of creating economic and monetary union, which were stalled last year by the world monetary crisis.

In a paper sent to the EEC council of ministers, the commission proposes narrowing the margin within which one community currency can float against another to 2.25 percent, from its present level of 4.5 percent.

The proposal also calls for concerted action to deal with the problem of short-term inflows of capital, such as those into West Germany last May.

It also envisages creating a coordinating committee to ensure that the economic policies of the EEC countries do not get out of line.

The council of ministers will discuss the proposals at a meeting next Monday and Tuesday.

Fixed Against Dollar

The value of all community currencies is fixed against the dollar, and under the Washington agreement of last Dec. 18 currencies can float 2.25 percent up or down against the dollar.

This means that if, for example, the deutsche mark is at the top end of its band and the French franc is at the bottom end, there is a 4.5 percent gap between the two currencies, twice as large as set against the dollar.

As well as being regarded as politically undesirable, this causes difficulties for the common farm policy, since all prices in Europe are quoted in dollars and quoted in units of account worth one dollar.

The commission proposes that the margin should be narrowed to 2.25 percent immediately, with the community currencies being kept within this band. At a later date, the margin should be narrowed to 1.5 percent, if this is possible.

If an agreement is reached next week, it is likely that Britain and the other three EEC candidates, Norway, Denmark and Ireland, will agree to join in the scheme immediately.

Remaining Problem

One key problem yet to be solved is now likely to be postponed until after the Monday meeting. This is how the EEC countries settle any debts they owe to each other as part of the joint support program. It is planned that there will be a European stabilization fund, at some time in the future, but in the short term it is likely that some countries—particularly West Germany—will have to pay out money to support weaker currencies.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches rose \$57 million to \$1,059 billion outstanding in the week ended Dec. 23, the Federal Reserve reported.

Germany Sets Surplus In January Payments

FRANKFURT, March 2 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's basic payments balance for January showed a preliminary surplus of \$54 million deutsche marks, up from a year-earlier deficit of \$88 million DM but down from a surplus of \$28 billion DM in December, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance comprises only current accounts—trade, tourism, transfer payments—and long-term capital transactions.

The overall balance showed a preliminary surplus of 2.06 million DM versus a deficit of 3.96 billion DM in December and a surplus of 1.65 billion DM in January, 1971.

January's preliminary current account balance showed a 261-million DM deficit against a December surplus of 1.08 billion DM and a deficit of 283 million DM a year ago.

This resulted from a trade surplus of 1.07 billion DM and a deficit of 250 million DM in the services balance and another deficit of 1.08 billion DM in the foreign exchange balance, all part of current accounts.

Capital Inflow

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary January surplus of 1.23 billion DM, up from a surplus of 286 million DM in December and a net outflow of 200 million DM in the year-earlier month.

The Bundesbank said the main sources for the January inflow of long-term capital were net purchases by foreigners of about 600 million DM of bonds and about 600 million DM of net long-term credit transactions by banks.

The overall balance of all current long-term, short-term and residual items produced a January surplus of 1.44 billion DM, to which was added \$20 million DM from a special drawing rights allocation that month.

The United Kingdom's remaining outstanding debt to the Export-Import Bank of \$324 million carries an interest rate of only 4 3/4 percent.

The February increase was further reduced by permitting the International Monetary Fund to withdraw \$28 million of gold on deposit with the Bank of England. The gold had been on deposit since 1968, when sterling-area countries bought gold here to satisfy an IMF requirement that they put a larger quota of their share of the fund's working capital.

Taken together, the U.S. loan repayment and the IMF gold withdrawal took \$71 million out of the country, but still left Britain with the strongest official reserve position it has ever had.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 2, '72

Today Previous

Star 16 per cent.	5.6871	5.6857-58
Belgian franc	42.74-78	42.74-77
Danish mark	3.1810	3.1800-10
Danish krona	6.9775-85	6.9775-85
Ecuador	27.05-15	27.05-15
Free Fr. Fr.	5.0450-60	5.0452-75
Guilder	3.1745-55	3.1745-55
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Ira	585.587-75	585.70-587.0
Peseta	65.90-95	65.80-81
Schilling	23.15-15	23.15-15
Sw. krona	4.7812-23	4.7815-20
Swiss franc	3.8680-83	3.8685-87
Yen	92.90	92.75

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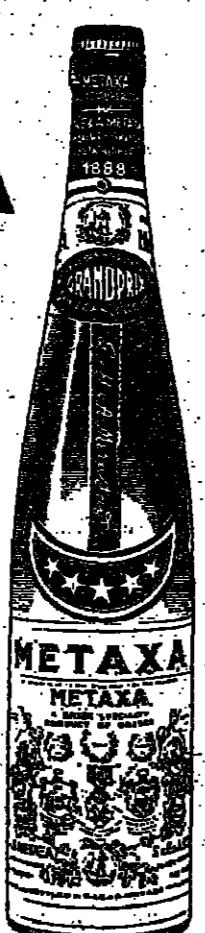
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Mitsubishi Chemical

TOKYO, March 2 (AP-DJ)—Mitsubishi Chemical's profit fell a sharp 30.8 percent in the half-year ended Jan. 31, the company said today.

Profit was 2.16 billion yen (\$7 million), down from 3.12 billion in the same period a year earlier. Sales rose 9.6 percent to 121.04 billion yen from 110.42 billion yen.

The company, which declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen, said its profit decline was due to lower prices for aluminum, fertilizer, petrochemicals and coking coal.

Mitsubishi said that although it does not expect any sales upturn in the current half-year it is likely to maintain its dividend rate.

Kirin Brewery Net Up

TOKYO, March 2 (Reuters)—Kirin Brewery net profit rose 23.6 percent in the half-year ended Jan. 31, to 4.92 billion yen (\$15.9 million) from 3.96 billion in the same period the previous year.

In its report today Kirin said sales rose 8 percent to 168.52 billion yen from 155.98 billion the previous year.

The company declared an unchanged dividend of 3.75 yen for the period.

U.K., France Ignore Bank Rate Downtrend

PARIS, March 2 (IHT)—Central bank lending rates here and in Britain held steady today, at 8 and 5 percent, respectively.

Half-point rate cuts yesterday by the Belgian and Dutch banks to 4 percent and last week's percentage point cut to 3 percent in West Germany had led to speculation that France and Britain would fall in line with the general downturn today.

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Profits Drop 5% in '71 for Shell Group

LONDON, March 2 (AP-DJ)—The Royal Dutch/Shell Group said today its net income in 1971 fell 5 percent to \$247.9 million compared with \$266.7 million in 1970.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., the British side of the group, declared a final dividend of 875 pence, making an unchanged total for the year of 14.75 pence.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., for its part, declared a final dividend of 3.75 guilders for an unchanged 1971 total of 7.25 guilders.

The group said there was a non-recurring charge of \$22.5 million arising from last year's currency realignments.

Shell Transport said its sales rose 12.3 percent to \$7.81 billion from the previous year's \$6.51 billion.

Shell said higher production and sales of natural gas, particularly in Europe, were a favorable feature of 1971 results. It added that the chemical and metal sectors were affected by slower growth, weaker prices and higher costs.

The company, which declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen, said its profit decline was due to lower prices for aluminum, fertilizer, petrochemicals and coking coal.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Report Calls for Lonrho Shakeup

Far-reaching changes in the management and administration of Lonrho Ltd., the British African holding company with a large interest in Africa, are recommended in a report by auditors Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The report said the existing management organization is unsuitable for administering a complex group like Lonrho. It said Lonrho's liquidity problems mean that no final dividend should be paid for the year ended last Sept. 30. Cash flow projections indicate that its bank overdrafts will rise to \$11 million by Sept. 30 from the current \$8.1 million and Lonrho is investigating whether financing should be raised through a medium-term loan or the sale of a major asset.

The study recommended that Wansleit GmbH and Rotary Engines GmbH, which participate in the exploitation of Wankel rotary engines, be reorganized into a new holding company. Profits for the year ended last Sept. 30 were estimated at \$25 million, down from \$27.7 million the previous year.

to fall to 300 million yen from 2.5 billion yen in the preceding half year, and from 4.02 billion yen a year earlier. Sales are expected to decline to 109 billion yen from 112.7 billion yen in the previous half and from 103.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Taijin attributed the declines to a general business slump coupled with restraints on exports to the United States. Its March dividend will consist of 2 yen per share in cash and 2 percent in stock.

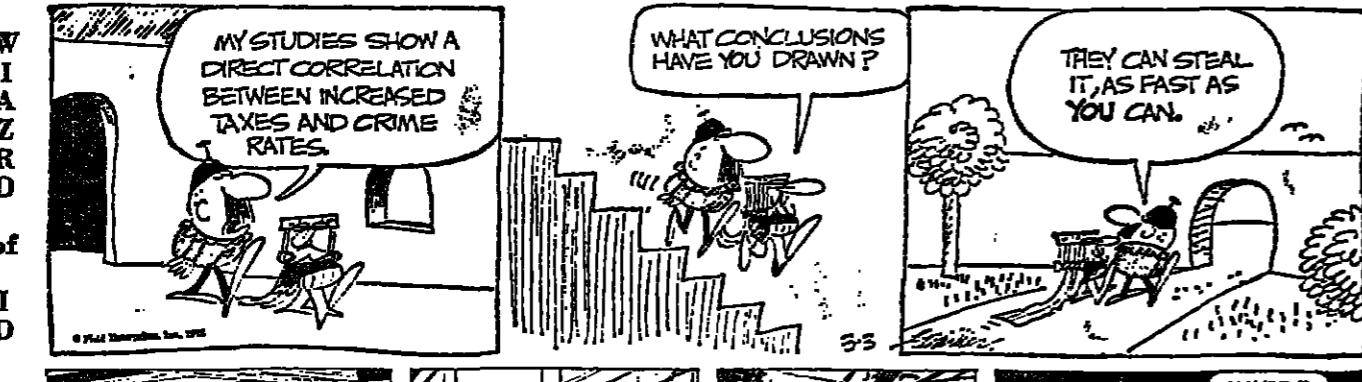
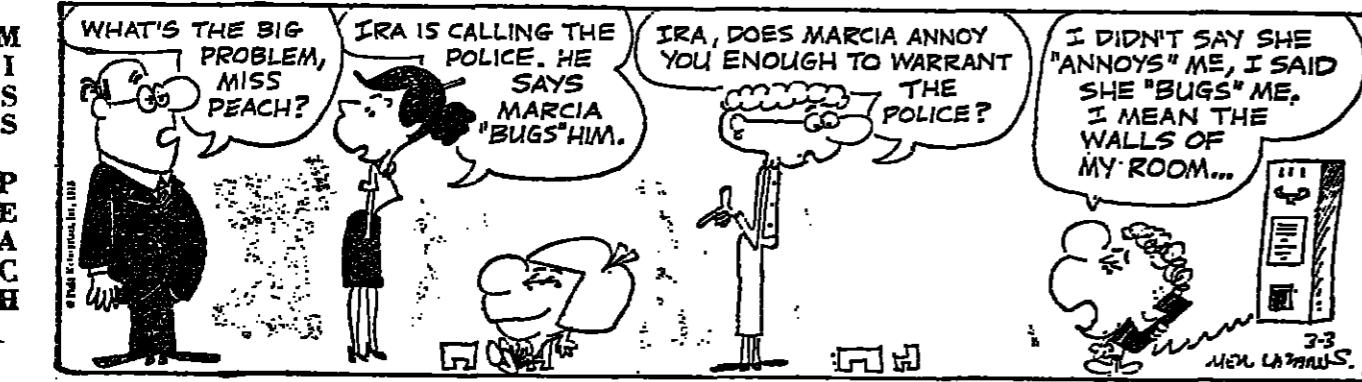
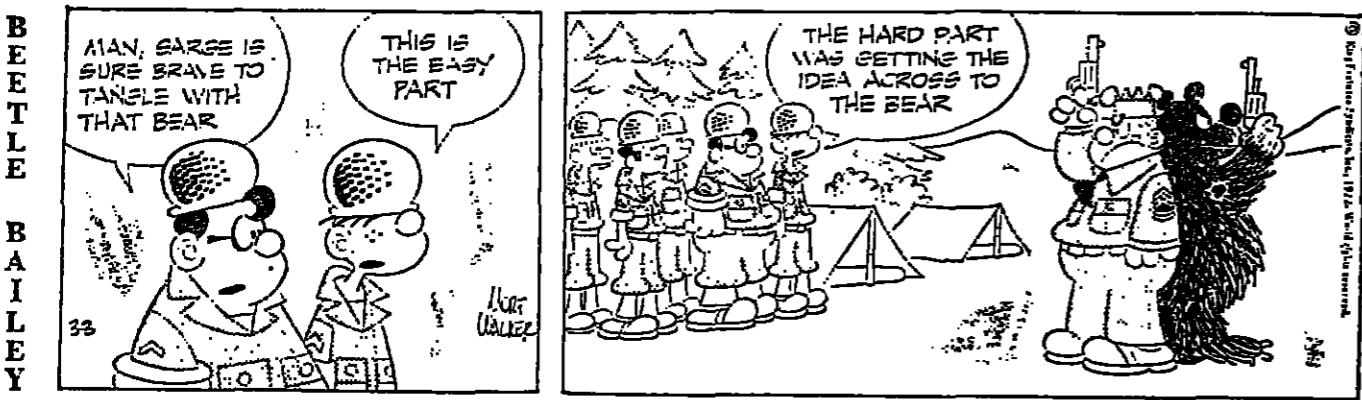
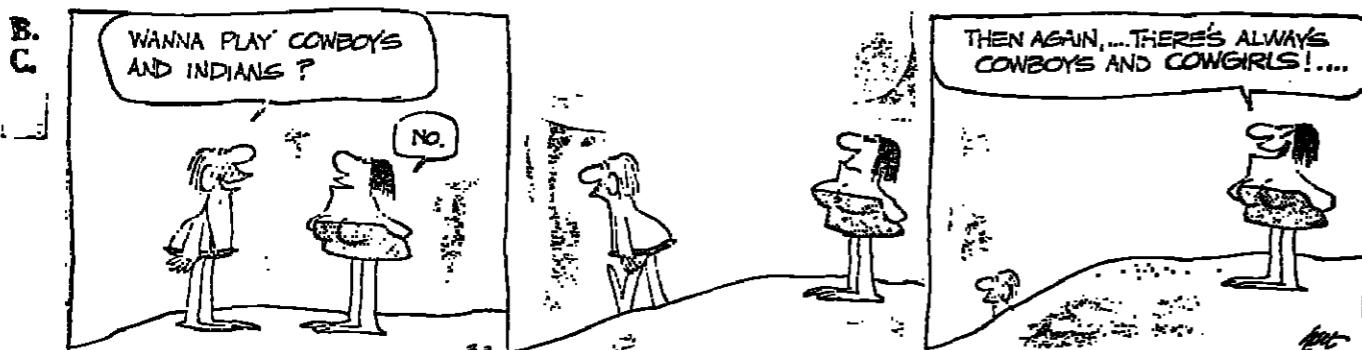
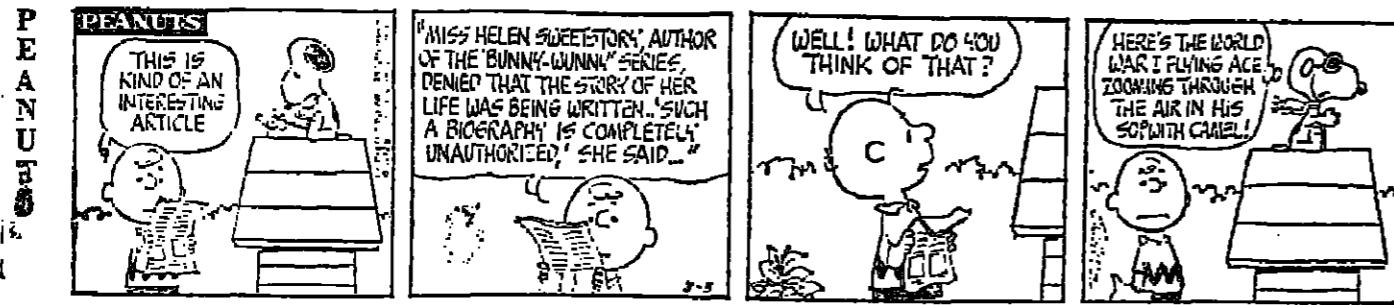
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American Stock Exchange Trading

**BLONDIE****BOOKS**

BRING ME A UNICORN
Diaries and Letters of Anne Morrow Lindbergh, 1922-1928

Illustrated. 259 pp. Harcourt Brace Janovitch. \$6.50.

Reviewed by Helen Bevington

"LET her speak for herself," says Anne Morrow Lindbergh in her modest introduction to a remarkable gathering together of her early diaries and letters. Covering six years from 1922 to 1928, this is the first volume of a personal record, to be continued through 1947.

The account in Anne Morrow's own words begins when she was 16 with a letter to tell Grandma Cutler that "we children" are having a fine time traveling with Mother and Daddy in Scotland, and ends in 1928 with a letter to Corinne Lamont: "Apparently I am going to marry Charles Lindbergh."

The decision not to shape this extraordinary material into an autobiography took courage and I think, perfect wisdom of choice. At first it seemed too bad: young Anne Morrow, who wanted intensely to be a writer ("I want to write—I want to write—I want to write and I never never will"), is left struggling to compose, full of transport and exclamation marks, rapture and despair. In her diary at Smith College, she is given to calling clouds "great archangel wings"; she has an understanding with some lavender sweet peas; she is recklessly lost in a daisy. It seemed ironic that, having become the successful writer she yearned to be, Mrs. Lindbergh should not use that professional skill to rescue Anne Morrow from her youth.

The decision not to shape this distance recall that love may now? She had no need to fly. Anne Morrow gives her own testimony. The first flight she ever took in an airplane was with Colonel L. M. pilot, and she felt excited. He had swept out of sight all the other men she had known. "All my life, in fact, my world—my little embroidered world is smashed." But he hadn't really noticed her.

By July, after graduation from college, feeling fat and old with her teeth all cavities and the lines fading in the vase, she knew she wanted to be married and never would be asked, Colonel L. was going to see Elizabeth in New York. "Elizabeth of course again." Anne speculated with her younger sister Constance about the wedding they thought inevitable now. Then he telephoned Anne at her home in Englewood, arranged to come out for an interview, offered to take her flying.

Once the thought crossed her mind, "How absurd this will sound in fifty years," but it doesn't sound absurd, not at all, endearing rather, moving and delightful. She analyzes Lindbergh in her diary: Why is he a great man? She lists his shortcomings: He never opens a book; he plays practical jokes; he clings to facts, facts. "I don't want to marry him—God forbid. I don't even want to go up in the plane!" Yet he is "the biggest, most absorbing person I've ever met."

Only one letter in the book is written to Dean Charles, and that a demurely noncommittal one. A few months before her marriage, there is the final letter, addressed to Corinne Lamont. Anne Morrow, no longer tentative or unsure, knows only too well the life she is entering with its "horrible, fantastic, absurd publicity." She knows also that where he goes she has to go: "Don't wish me happiness—I don't expect to be happy, but it's gotten beyond that somehow. Wish me courage and strength and a sense of humor—I will need them all."

Helen Bevington, professor of English at Duke University, is the author most recently of a memoir, "The House Was Quiet and the World Was Calm."

© The Washington Post

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from a recent New York tournament some declarers in a grand slam contract received a helpful lead that saved them a finesse. They went down. Others received an unhelpful lead—and made the contract. This declarer was among the successful ones.

North opened the bidding with a slightly eccentric Precision weak no-trump, showing 13-15 points, instead of the orthodox systematic two-club bid, and initiated a lengthy auction.

Four no-trump was not Blackwood, but a natural request in the Italian style to show further assets, and five no-trump showed that North was as suitable as he could possibly be for grand slam purposes.

Against seven diamonds West

NORTH (0)	EAST
♦ A Q 4 3	♦ Q 6 2
♦ J 2	♦ K 10 9 7 5 2
♦ AK 7 5	♦ 10 6
WEST	Q 9 8 3
♦ 9 7 4 3	♦ 4

SOUTH	EAST
♦ AK 7	♦ 8
♦ 8	♦ AK 8 5 3
♦ 10 6 3	♦ 10 6 3

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North East South West

I N.T. Pass 2 ♦ Pass

Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

4 ♥ Pass 4 N.T. Pass

5 N.T. Pass 7 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

West led the diamond four.

made the unhelpful lead of a trump. South gave himself as many chances as possible by winning with the diamond jack in dummy and playing to ruff the third spade in dummy. He returned to his hand by cashing the heart ace and ruffing a heart. After drawing the missing trumps he led to the club ace and ruffed another heart, giving himself the slight extra chance of the king falling.

When this failed he eventually fell back on the club finesse and made the grand slam because he had had an unhelpful lead. Declarers at other tables who received a helpful spade lead were less fortunate.

The spade lead made it unnecessary to ruff a spade, so the right line of play was to draw trumps, cash the ace and king of clubs and hope the queen falls doubleton. When this extra chance fails—a far better prospect than the heart king appearing in three rounds—South falls back on the heart finesse. And goes down.

Note that after the diamond lead, which necessitated a spade ruff, the declarer no longer had the entries to draw trumps, cash the ace-king of clubs, and then fall back on the heart finesse. He was forced into an inferior line of play, which happened to succeed.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	H	E	I	N	D	T	E	I	E	L	I	S	H
B	I	E	R	I	O	P	E	R	E	C	I	E	R
C	O	I	D	U	N	I	N	A	C	A	P	O	N
D	R	E	S	C	A	R	P	S	E	R	G	E	R
E	I	S	A	M	H	O	N	G	A	R	E	S	R
F	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
G	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
H	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
I	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
J	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
K	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
L	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
M	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
N	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
O	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
P	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
Q	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
R	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
S	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
T	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
U	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
V	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
W	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
X	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
Y	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M
Z	U	N	I	T	I	N	T	I	O	G	H	A	M

Both sides were vulnerable.

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North East South West

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Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

4 ♥ Pass 4 N.T. Pass

5 N.T. Pass 7 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

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5 N.T. Pass

Duvillard, 2d, Takes World Cup Lead

Thoeni Wins U.S. Giant Slalom

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif. (UPI)—Gustav Thoeni of Italy won the men's giant slalom at Heavenly Valley today with a combined time of 161.30 seconds and Henri Duvillard of France, with a second-place finish, grabbed the World Cup lead

from countryman Jean-Noel Angert. The defending World Cup champion, won the first run in 80.77 seconds and was second in the second run in 80.53.

Duvillard was seventh in the first run in 82.13 but won the set-

and run in 79.75—best time of the day—for a total clocking of 161.94. The second-place finish gave him 20 points and moved him ahead of Angert in the standings by 3 points with 117.

Thoeni picked up 25 points for his victory and moved into third place with 107.

David Zwilling of Austria was third in the giant slalom on runs of 81.21 and 80.89 for 162.10 and Edmund Brueggemann of West Germany was fourth (81.41 and 81.01) in 163.42. Josef Heckenberger of West Germany was fifth (81.76 and 80.97) in 165.72.

Angert Fell

Angert fell halfway through the first heat when one of his skis clamped a gate and he picked up no World Cup points. Bernhard Russi of Switzerland, who finished seventh today, slipped from second to fourth in the standings. He has 100 points.

The course covered 3,060 feet through 44 gates with a drop of 1,200 feet.

The men will hold a two-run slalom here tomorrow and the women wind up the meet with a slalom on Saturday.

Yesterday, Annemarie Proell of Austria clinched her second straight women's World Cup with a giant slalom victory. The 18-year-old needed only 1 point to capture the trophy and could have finished 10th and gained the point.

But the double Olympic silver medalist won to stretch her World Cup total to 258 points.

The top U.S. finisher was fourth-place Marilyn Cochran, 21, of Richmond, Va., in 1:30.15. Her 10-year-old sister Barber, Olympic gold medalist in the slalom, took third in 1:30.54 over the 56-gate course.

The gold medals were the first of any kind for Italy and Poland. Karen West of the United States won the silver medal in the women's event in 1:30.42. The bronze medal was awarded by today after a protest. Gail Sussin of the United States had clocked a time of 1:30.91, but was disqualified for missing a gate. Third place went to Austria's Barbara Ederlebner, who was timed in 1:33.81.

Last night, the United States' college hockey team lost to Canada, 8-3, for its third defeat without a victory. The Canadians evened their won-lost record at 3-2. Russia leads the standings with a 3-3 mark.

Today, Russia won its sixth and seventh gold medals of the games, taking the Nordic skiing cross-country relays. Olympic gold medalist Lubov Monkhacheva went from second to first place in the anchor leg of the women's 5-kilometer relay for the visitors, who were timed in 1 hour, 1 minute, 22.90 seconds. Poland was second, 18.29 seconds behind, and the United States took third.

In the men's 15-kilometer event, Olympic silver medalist Rector Smashev anchored the Russian squad to a victory in 3 hours, 32 minutes, 56.35 seconds, more than 5 minutes ahead of the second-place Japanese team. The United States won the bronze medal.

They were the second gold medals for Smashev and Miss Monkhacheva here.

Above-freezing temperatures forced the postponement of today's scheduled speed-skating races.

Rangers Beat NHL Seals; Ratelle Hurt

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)— The streaking New York Rangers, deprived of the services of high scorers Jim Ratelle and Vic Hadfield, defeated the California Golden Seals 4-1 in a National Hockey League game last night at Madison Square Garden.

The victory was the fifth straight for New York, unbeaten in the last 12 games. California is winless in its last nine games.

Ratelle, the NHL's No. 2 scorer, was struck on the right ankle by a shot early in the second period and taken to a hospital for X-rays. Earlier, his linemate Hadfield, the NHL's fifth-leading scorer, was thrown out of the game following a fight with California's Bob Stewart.

That left only Rod Gilbert from the NHL's highest scoring line, and when he did not score, it marked only the ninth time that one of the three did not have a goal.

Ridge Hawks 5, Kings 4.

Chicago bounced back from a 3-0 deficit with six consecutive goals, three by Jim Pappin, as the NHL's West Division leaders beat Los Angeles 6-4, at Los Angeles. Goals by Bill Lusk and Mike Corrigan put the Kings in front late in the first period. But Pappin started the Chicago barrage against rookie goalie Jilly Smith with his 2nd goal of the season at 17:47 of the period. The 22-year-old winger completed his fourth NHL hat trick with two goals in the second period. He tied the score at 1:02 on a break-away, with Pit Martin getting the first of three assists.

Cannadiens 4, Sabres 1.

Liaisons Yvan Cournoyer and Marc Tardif scored two goals each to lead Montreal to a 4-1 home victory over Buffalo. Right-winger Cournoyer got his 24th and 36th goals of the season, and Tardif his 26th and 27th. Linemate Jacques Lemaire picked up three assists. Tardif and Cournoyer earned one assist each to give the 9th 9 points.

Maple Leafs 3, Blues 1.

Ron Ellis and Jim Harrison broke open a tight contest with goals early in the third period, carrying Toronto to a 3-1 road victory over St. Louis.

Schenk Breaks His Own Mark In Speed Skating

INZELL, West Germany, March 2 (AP)—And Schenk, the world champion Dutchman who won three speed-skating gold medals at Sapporo, today shattered his own world record over 3,000 meters with a time of 4:08.8.

He had set the record of 4:12.5 last year in Davos, Switzerland. Schenk's teammate, Eddy Verheyen, also was under the record with a clocking of 4:10.7 in the warmup competition for this weekend's Silver Skates championships.

Schenk holds speed-skating world records at every metric distance except the 500.

Hossa Boeiers of Sweden defeated Richard Keller of West Germany and Leo Linkovics of Finland in a 500-meter race tonight.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Denver 188 (Simpson 21, Becker 21, Embick 21), Florida 120 (Calvin 21, Wright 21).

Detroit 106 (Freeman 21, Hamilton 21, McDonald 20), Minnesota 11, W. Jones 20, Indiana 111 (Daniels 20, Mount 20).

Utah 98 (Jones 22, Wies 20).

Kentucky 182 (Gilmour 41, Simon 20, Carolina 18), Cleveland 175, Milwaukee 22, Virginia 111 (G. Scott 30, Irving 21).

ABA Results

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Rockets 108, Royals 96

Houston outrebounded Cincinnati 63-45, and got 26-point per-



United Press International
SHAPING UP—Pitcher Bob Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals grimaces while doing sit-ups at baseball training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla. Rookie pitcher Don Durham holds legs.

7 Orioles Are Still Holding Out

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—

"Okay, let's go all you infielders and outfielders—all two of us," joked shortstop Mark Belanger as the Baltimore Orioles held what was supposed to be their first full-squad workout at Miami yesterday.

Belanger was joking about the paucity of players in the training camp of the American League champion Orioles, who held their workout without six regulars, a minor-league star and a 20-game winning pitcher.

Francis Cashen, Baltimore's new general manager, had said it would take about \$300,000 to bring those eight players—Boog Powell, Dave Johnson, Brooks Robinson, Paul Blair, Don Buford, Merv Rettenmund, Bobby Grich and Mike Cuellar—into the fold.

He spent a large chunk of that to sign Robinson Tuesday, about \$130,000, but the veteran third baseman was not in camp for the opening workout. The seven others remain unsigned.

The Status

What's the status of the holdouts? Here are Cashen's views:

Rettenmund—"Probably the one

I'm the furthest away from."

We're far apart."

Powell—"I talked to him Monday. He gave me his view. I gave him mine. We're fairly close."

Cuellar—"I think I'm close and he thinks I'm far away. I'm confident at one point in time he'll show up."

Johnson—"We're certainly within talking distance."

Buford—"Talked to him Monday. We're a distance away yet."

Grich—"We're very close."

Cards Missing

In the National League, a team with a major holdout problem is the St. Louis Cardinals. Seven players are missing, including pitchers Jerry Reuss and Santiago Guzman, outfielder Marty Alou, catcher Ted Simmons and third baseman Joe Torre, the National League's most valuable player last season.

The Montreal Expos are still without two of their top veterans, pitcher Carl Morton and outfielder Rusty Staub. Morton is in camp in West Palm Beach, Staub is not in camp in Houston—but both are unsigned.

Cardinals

It was a milestone for Hawaii's inter-collegiate athletic program when the Rainbows accepted an invitation yesterday to participate in the nation's most prestigious college basketball tournament.

The Rainbows, who have a 24-2 won-lost record, will meet Big Sky Conference champion Weber State in first-round competition at Pocatello, Idaho, on March 11.

"That's fantastic," said athletic director Paul Durham, after receiving a phone call from J.D. Morgan, athletic director at UCLA and the national chairman of the NCAA Selection Committee.

Durham said the bid meant the Rainbows had "reached a plateau we've been striving for."

2 New York Teams

The NIT committee, meanwhile, bypassed Detroit and Duquesne on its initial bids and selected two New York City schools, St. John's and Fordham, to participate in the nation's oldest postseason basketball classic along with Jacksonville, Syracuse and Niagara.

Both Detroit, the only team to beat Marquette this year, and Duquesne had been major candidates for NIT bids, but when they were overlooked by that body, it was assumed the NIT would grab them on the first day.

But in selecting St. John's (17-8) and Fordham (16-8), the NIT stuck to a precedent of picking local schools to help round out the field. The NIT has had at least one team from the metropolitan area in the field since 1961.

In all, the NCAA named nine at-large teams to the 26-team field, with 18 conference champions filling the other berths.

The Pairings

Eastern pairings will match the Middle Atlantic Conference winner against sixth-ranked South Carolina, the Southern Conference winner against Villanova and the Ivy League winner against Providence.

Midwest matchups have the

Marquette Rips Tulane

4 NCAA-Bound Fives Celebrate With Victory

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)— Four of the nine college basketball teams picked yesterday for at-large berths in the NCAA tournament played last night, and they celebrated their selection by winning.

Fifth-ranked Marquette crushed Tulane 73-60; No. 6 South Carolina trounced Creighton, 81-64; Providence stopped St. John's of New York, picked for the National Invitation Tournament, 73-65; and Villanova beat Notre Dame, 78-75.

Ohio University's defeat plunged it into a deadlock with Toledo and Kent State, with 63 won-loss records in conference play.

In other action, Mark Dawson's 20-foot jump shot at the buzzer gave West Virginia an 83-82 victory over Virginia Tech and Tom Kozelko scored 10 of his 22 points in overtime as Toledo beat DePaul, 76-66. Bud Martin scored 14 points to lead Clemson to a 58-49 upset of Duke and Gary Cursahl's tip-in with 1 second left helped Iowa State beat Oklahoma State, 64-62.

The other five teams selected for NCAA berths yesterday were Florida State, Marshall, Southwestern Louisiana, Houston and Hawaii. Two other NIT-bound teams faced each other last night, with Syracuse beating Georgia, 87-73. Fordham and Jacksonville were the other clubs named as the NIT committee picked five of its 16-team field.

Allie McGuire and George Fraizer scored 15 points each as Marquette boosted its won-loss record to 24-1 with a triumph over Tulane and Kevin Joyce scored 22 points to lead South Carolina past Creighton. Marvin Barnes and Don Lewis combined for 45 points in Providence's victory over St. John's and Villanova, with Chris Ford hitting 31 points. exploded late in the game to put down surprisingly stubborn Notre Dame.

Sophomores Dennis Duval and Bob Dooms teamed for 50 points in Syracuse's victory over Niagara.

Elsewhere, Bob Bodell scored 6 points in overtime as 13th-ranked Maryland struggled to a 64-58 victory over Wake Forest and 18th-ranked Detroit beat Duquesne, 79-71, in a battle of a

pair of NIT hopefuls. Frank Russell led Detroit with 20 points. Western Michigan upset Ohio University, 100-93, to throw the Mid-American Conference race into a three-way tie and St. Bonaventure, led by Glenn Price's 28 points, defeated Fairfield, 75-72.

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